MAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,629—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1889.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

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12-8	7-0 Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medo	12-8 7-0
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
					Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th June.
BL	PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th ,,
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
BL	CORONANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
†	SIAM	3241	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Broun	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	650	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DURING the South-west Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers, will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail
BORMIDA .....On the 8th June 1889.

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F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 10, 1889.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

M TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

ers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
N	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.
RESA.	G. Cossoich	4,200	600	5th July.

nd Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

TES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

KETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

de Wine or Beer supplied at meals

TICKETS TO LONDON.

s Single and Return Tickets are issued ed Rates, including the railway journey o.

OMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd n the 24th of each month.

d their luggage are conveyed free o Company's steam launch on the day o

MER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
A. Lussich	1 200	600	1th July.

den, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, id, and Trieste.

AM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

mer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

cargo will be received on board after sunset on the revious to sailing.

rther particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th

ANCHOR LINE.

MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON.

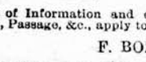
S. ARMENIA, 3,395 tons, Captain GEO. READ, sailing 30th May. The above steamer will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and has every comfort for first-class passengers.

Marseilles very moderate.

ers can also book to Liverpool (by sea all the o London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
nbay, 31st May 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL:

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	G. H. Read	3395	480	30th May.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain, DETTLESSON, sails as above on MONDAY, the 3rd June 1889.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

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PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

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GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th June, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAR AGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 2nd June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th June.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 1st June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th May 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

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EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

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Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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Per doz. half bottles, Rs. 3-4.

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and has in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

Bottles, per doz.	Rs. 6 4	Half-bottles, per doz.	Rs. 4 4
Bottles, per case of four dozen	Rs. 25 0	Half-bottles, per case of six dozen	Rs. 25 8

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Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

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BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	...	11 4	6 4

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

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PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	...	14 8	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	...	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	...	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	...	28 0	15 8
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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

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Regulation Capes, Blue				Rs. 45	0 to 50 0
Double Texture Ulsters, faced with Tweed and Cashmere				,, 35	0 to 40 0
Do.	do.	do.	do.	,, 40	0 to 45 0
Do.	do.	heavy		,, 45	0 to 50 0
White Vulcanized				,, 10	8 to 15 0
Do.				,, 20	0 to 25 0
Leggings				,, 5	8 .....
Helmets				,, 4	8 .....
Sheetings, 72 inches wide, per yard				,, 6	8 .....
Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard				,, 10	8 .....

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

Estd. in 1870. **BOMBAY.** Estd. in 1870.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do.	Rs. 65.

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Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
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SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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NEW CONSIGNMENTS of these FASHIONABLE GOODS have now arrived by the best English Makers, they are preferred to Ordinary Calf for their lightness, stylish appearance, and extreme softness which is always retained. Qualities which specially recommend them as the HOT WEATHER BOOT.

Gent's Lace Boots, Best Real Russia, made to measure	Rs.	20 0
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Real Russia, all sizes in stock	,,	15 8
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WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in herapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_1$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld. ; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld. ; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld. ; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

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GUARANTEE VARIATION

ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

MARCKS & CO.'S Heavy 18-Carat Gold Standard best English Keyless LEVER WATCH with all the Latest Improvements, including A Gold HAIRSPRING, Crystal-face	RS. 390 Cash	MARCKS & CO.'S 18-Carat Gold Crystal Keyless Lever DOUBLE-TIME WATCH, having a 12-hour and a 24-hour Dial with a Double Set of Hands, GOLD HAIRSPRING, the very Finest Works.....	RS. 325 Cash
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RAIN GAUGES.

Five-inch Receiving Surface, accurately graduated Glass Measure, with Directions. Rs. 10-8.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BELTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch :
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the First of June, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely:—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train from Bombay to Jabalpur at 7-30 a.m., will leave at 8-30 a.m., and will arrive at Jabalpur at 5 p.m., instead of at 4 p.m., on the following day.

SECOND.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Bombay at 1-0 p.m. for Nagpur will leave at 3-30 p.m., and will arrive at Nagpur at 9-50 p.m., instead of at 7-30 p.m., on the following day.

THIRD.—The Down Jabalpur Mail Train, which now leaves Bombay at 6-30 p.m., will start instead at 10 p.m., and will arrive at Jabalpur at 11-20 the next evening, instead of as at present at 9-50.

FOURTH.—The North-East Down Mixed Train from Kalyan will leave at 1-0 a.m., instead of at 2 a.m., will arrive at Bhusawal at 7-10 the same evening, leave at 7-15 the next morning, and will reach Jabalpur at 5-50, instead of 6-10 on the morning of the third day.

FIFTH.—The Up Mail Train which now leaves Jabalpur at 6-10, will leave instead at 1-10 in the morning, and will arrive in Bombay at 7, instead of at 9-15 on the following morning.

SIXTH.—The Up Passenger Train now leaving Jabalpur at 9-30 in the morning, will leave instead at 10-45 at night, and will arrive in Bombay at 11-30 in the morning on the third day, instead of at 7-30 the next evening.

SEVENTH.—The Up Mixed Train from Jabalpur at 8-0 p.m. will start at 7-0 a.m., will arrive at Bhusawal at 3-45 a.m., leave at 10-30 a.m., and will arrive at Kalyan at 3-15 on the morning of the third day.

EIGHTH.—The Up Passenger Train which now leaves Nagpur at 6-55 a.m., will leave at 7-5 a.m., and will arrive at Bhusawal at 6-2, instead of at 6-10, the same evening. This Train will stop at Bhusawal instead of running through to Bombay.

NINTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 4 p.m., will leave instead at 6-30 p.m., reaching Bhusawal at 6-15, instead of at 4, the next morning. It will leave Bhusawal at 6-45 a.m., and arrive in Bombay at 9 the same evening.

TENTH.—The Down Poona Passenger Trains now leaving Bombay at 8-0 a.m., 11-0 a.m., 10-0 p.m., and 11-30 p.m., will leave instead at 7-30 a.m., 10-30 a.m., 12-15 noon, and 5-0 p.m., and will arrive at Poona at 2-30, 4 15, 6-15, and 10-45 p.m., respectively.

ELEVENTH.—The Up Passenger Trains which now leave Poona at 9-30 a.m., 12-30 p.m., 10-0 p.m., and 11-30 p.m. will leave at 7-30 a.m., 10-0 a.m., 12-30 p.m., and 5-0 p.m., and will arrive in Bombay at 2-30, 4-30, 6 30, and 10-45 p. m., respectively.

TWELFTH.—The Up South-East Mail Train will leave Poona at 5-15 a.m. as at present, but will arrive in Bombay at 10-45, instead of at 11-15 on the same morning.

THIRTEENTH.—The 8-30 a.m. Down Passenger Train from Poona to Sholapur will leave Poona at 10-30 a.m. and arrive at Sholapur at 7-35, instead of at 5-45, the same evening.

FOURTEENTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Sholapur at 7-30 a.m. will arrive at Poona at 3-15, instead of at 4, the same afternoon.

FIFTEENTH.—The Down Passanger Train from Dhond at 2-55 a.m. will leave at 2-50 a.m., and will arrive at Munmar at 10-5, instead of at 10-45 the same morning.

SIXTEENTH.—The Up Passenger Train leaving Munmar at 3 a.m., will leave instead at 5-30 a.m., reaching Dhond at 12-45 p.m. instead of at 11 a.m.

SEVENTEENTH.—The 12-30 midday Up Mixed Train from Munmar will start at 12-15 midday, but will arrive at Dhond at 9-15 p.m., as at present.

EIGHTEENTH.—Some of the Local Trains now running between Bombay and Coorla, Tanna, and Kalyan will be revised.

NINETEENTH.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon and the Amraoti Branches will be altered so as to fit in with the altered running of the Main Line Trains.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula and the Dhond and Munmar Railways will continue to run as at present.

2. The Through Trains which start before the first of June, but are due to arrive at their destinations on or after that day, will run through at the times as at present advertised.

3. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the First of June 1889, exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 25th May, 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND STATIONERY, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of "MISCELLANEOUS STORES" of country produce and manufacture and "STATIONERY" during the year commencing 1st July 1889.

Tenders must be submitted on the printed forms of Tenderer's schedules, to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of "Miscellaneous Stores" and from the Auditor, Dharwar, in the case of "Stationery" on payment of Annas Eight for each copy.

The depots for which Tenders are invited for Miscellaneous Stores are Ghoreguri, Hubli, and Bangalore, and intending tenderers are requested to name the Depot or Depots for which they require forms when applying for them. All Stationery will have to be delivered at the Stationery Stores, Dharwar.

The Company's specification and the conditions under which contracts for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores will be let accompany each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained in the case of Miscellaneous Stores from the Storekeeper, Hubli and Bangalore, and in the case of Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

The latest date for receiving Tenders, which should be addressed to the Acting Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, at Dharwar, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Stores or Stationery is Monday, the 10th of June 1889.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Acting Agent.

Dharwar, May 18-9.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE OIL for the year ending June 30th, 1890, to be delivered at either Delhi or Kurrachee. The following approximate quantities will be required:—

Snowflake Brand ..... 2,500 cases.
Devoe's Russian or Sunlight Brands ..... 5,500 cases.

2. Tenders must be addressed to the Director N.-W., Railway, Lahore, and will be received up to noon on the 10th June, 1889.

3. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form will not be accepted or considered. The forms can be obtained from the Store keepers at Lahore and Kurrachee on payment of Rs. 2.

4. The Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. A. J. WALLACE, Col., R.E.,
Director, N.-W. Railway.

Director's Office, Lahore, 15th May 1889.

CHARLES & COMPANY,

TINSMITHS AND COPPERSMITHS,

Opposite Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, Byculla.

MESSRS. CHARLES & Co. beg to inform the Managers of Mills and the public in general, that they have STARTED BUSINESS as TINSMITHS and COPPERSMITHS, and are PREPARED TO EXECUTE any ORDERS entrusted to their care. A Trial Order is solicited.

Bombay, May 25, 1889.

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50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our

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Dynamos for 23 arc lights ..... Rs. 850
Do. 200 incandescent lights ..... „ 900
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Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.

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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

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or any of the Agents of the Company.

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1885	£288,156
1888	£355,039

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

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1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
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Hummum-street.

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The Bombay Gazette Office

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Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality ..... per packet	1 4
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Grey Calico Correspondence Cards	0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes ..... per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes	0 12
Autumn Leaves	1 8
Ivy Correspondence	1 0
Swallow	0 12
"Just a few Words" Correspondence	0 12
Assorted	0 12
Primrose, Bouquet ..... per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence ..... „	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence ..... „	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence ..... „	0 12
Cinderella	0 12
Canvas Shell	0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted	0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet ..... each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet ..... „	5 0
Fascination Cabinet ..... „	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet	3 0
Three Volume Cabinet	4 0
C-24 Cabinet ..... each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence ..... „	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	0 12
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MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

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Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

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SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 2), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating commagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonme of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains larg

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bellary Press Company, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Calder (s), from Busreh, and Java (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Assyria (s), for Kattywar Coast and Persian Gulf; Falka (s), Ghent; Lindula (s), Calcutta; and Kilwa (s), Marmagao.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Calder entered and the s. s. Star of England and s. s. Falka left the dock yesterday.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—There will be no Communicants' Meeting on Friday next at 8-30 p.m., as announced on Sunday last.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 25th May 1889 shows a decrease of Rs. 3,63,686 in receipts.

PICK-POCKETING AT A BRANCH POST OFFICE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Raja Jeva was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Webb before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing a handkerchief and a two-anna piece from the pocket of Heera Mahadew while at the Branch Post Office, Mandvie, on Monday last. The accused, on admitting two previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLING AT DHOBIE TALAO.—Cursetjee Jamsetjee and eight others were yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram with being found gaming in a common gaming house kept by the first named accused at Hamalwaddy, Dhobie Talao, with cards, dice, and money. The charge being proved against all the accused, they were convicted. Cursetjee Jamsetjee was fined Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 2 each.

MR. CHARLES HARDING'S BENEFIT AT THE GAIETY.—Mr. Charles Harding, Australia's most eminent tenor, who along with Miss Gracie Plaisted (Mrs. Harding) has been delighting Bombay audiences in a round of operas for the past few weeks, is to take a benefit at the Gaiety to-morrow evening. The opera chosen for representation is "The Grand Duchess," and from the manner in which the tickets are being disposed of, it would seem as if there is going to be a crowd. In another column, under the heading "From the Gold Diggings to the Stage," will be found an interview with Mr. Harding, in which is narrated the gifted tenor's adventurous career.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of Baloo Kaloo, aged 60 years. Deceased, while passing along the Jail Road on the night of the 15th instant, was accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria, one of the wheels passing over and breaking his left leg. He was at once removed to the hospital, but symptoms of tetanus set in on Monday evening, and he gradually got worse till Tuesday, when he died. The verdict was that the death of Baloo Kaloo was caused by tetanus, the result of injuries to his leg, caused by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a victoria.

THE FATAL ASSAULT AT COLABA.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Ragoo Luximon was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Shaik Hoosein Shaik Ballabhoy on the 12th instant, near his residence at the Store Lascars' Lines, Colaba. Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, conducted the prosecution. The accused was undefended. The circumstances under which the assault was committed upon the deceased Shaik Hoosein Shaik Ballabhoy have already appeared in these columns. Evidence similar to that adduced before the Coroner was led, after which the Magistrate remanded the case until Saturday.

THEFT.—A Goanese named Louis Pereira was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. Ryan with stealing two cotton sheets valued at rupee from the residence of Mrs. Hemmingway Mazagon Road on Monday last. The accused, it pears, entered the house of the complainant on the tence of asking for alms, and finding nobody in the ont room he walked off with the two sheets. This was, however, observed by a servant of Mrs. Hemmingway, who immediately followed him up, arrested him, and made him over to the police with the stolen property possession. The accused, on pleading guilty to arge, and also admitting two previous convic- was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprison-

N BOARDSHIP.—Shaik Mahomed Shaik Rus- homedan, was yesterday charged at the Police Court by Constable Moore before nker Govindram with stealing a brass he side rails of the P. and O. steam-ship in the Prince s Dock, on Tuesday last. as found loitering on board that vessel ns, and on being questioned by one of t he was doing on board, said that one w who is a friend of his called him to He was subsequently seen removing and making off with it, when he was nded over to the police. Shaik Maho- escol was convicted and sentenced to nths' rigorous imprisonment.

NLEY OPERA COMPANY.—It would seem, as draws to a close, as if the Stanley Com- reserved their powers for the finish; edly both principals and choristers nging better together than they did he remark that Miss Plaisted and Mr. sang better last night than ever" has y used more than once in these columns, e appearance they made last evening in nambula," the same remark might with th be again applied to their performance. iates were in unusually good form. At the the second act especially they perfectly ified the audience, who cheered them again again, until they appeared in front of the drop in response to a vigorous call, Miss Plaisted bearing a huge and magnificent bouquet that had been thrown to her, behind which she was half hidden. In the sleep-walking scene, the clever little lady excelled herself, her singing being exceedingly sweet. The other parts were also admirably rendered, particularly those of Count Rudolph by Mr. Fletcher and Alessio by Mr. Driscoll, while the chorluses were excellent. The opera for this evening is "Madame Angot," which will be given under the patronage of the Bombay Club.

BENGAL.

HONOURING THE QUEEN.—Seven of the crew of the B. S. Oceana were charged by the commander of that vessel at Calcutta on Saturday with refusal of duty and absence without leave. Accused said that, yesterday being the Queen's birthday, they refused to turn to. Accused were fined two days' wages, and the costs of their arrest.

A NATIVE TRAVELLER.—The Hon. Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan, K.C.IE., a representative member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council from the Punjab, will shortly leave for Simla to see the Viceroy with the intention of asking his Excellency for permission to proceed on a tour to Europe. The Nawab contemplates visiting London, Paris, and other places of renown in Europe, as well as the ancient cities and shrines in Asia Minor.—*Englishman.*

THE LATE DR. SMITH.—Kurseong and the whole of the Darjiling district has sustained a severe loss in the death of Dr. Arthur Smith, who was greatly beloved by all who knew him. As planters' doctor at Kurseong, Dr. Smith was justly esteemed and respected, and all feel that they have lost an able doctor and valuable friend. A life of great promise has come to an untimely close by his sad death from pneumonia after cholera. The deceased gentleman was attacked by cholera on May 14 and was attended by Dr. Cobb, Civil Surgeon of Hughli, and Dr. Arthur Weatherby, who rendered every assistance that medical skill could devise, but after the cholera symptoms had disappeared pneumonia set in, and he succumbed on Monday morning last (20th inst.) The funeral took place the same day, and was attended by a large gathering of planters and other friends. The coffin was covered with beautiful wreaths of flowers. The service was taken by the Rev. R. S. Wood, M.A., Planters' Chaplain of Kurseong, assisted by the Rev. H. P. Moore, M.A., of the Oxford Mission in Calcutta. The greatest sympathy is felt for the widow and her orphan children.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 28.

Becher, Captain, Ms, R A, on leave, from Kamptee.
Collis Bairy, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Asirgarh.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 28.

Becher, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, to England.

MAY 29.

Mathews, Capt, Bo King's Own Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Kingscote, Major, Bo, R H A, on leave, to Mhow.
Jacob, Lieut, Bo, 14th Bo Infy, on duty, to Bhooj.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major R. S. Brown, Offg Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 30, 1889.

1. No. 2454 Vol. V. F. Pimenta having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

2. Trooper H. W. Patrick is granted six months' leave of absence from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
and Provl Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDER

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding B. V. Artillery

Bombay, May 30, 1889.

Lieut. James Charles Emerson Branson, Madras Artillery Volunteers, having arrived in Bombay, is attached to the Battery from the 28th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.,
and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Gazette of India, Simla, May 25, 1889.

THE services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

Surgeon-Major G S A Ranking, MD, IMS, Medical Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Surgeon-Major A E R Stephens, IMS, Medical Officer, 20th Bengal Infantry.

Brigade-Surgeon R Gray, MB, Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, during the absence, on furlough, of Deputy Surgeon-General G Farrell, CB, or until further orders.

The services of Surgeon J T W Leslie, MB, IMS, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The Hon'ble Chunder Madhub Ghose, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained an extension of furlough for one month, in addition to the furlough for one month and fifteen days.

POLICE.

The services of Lieutenant H D Daly, 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, for employment as Assistant Commandant of the Chin Levy.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State has permitted the Reverend B Hammond, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th March, 1889.

The Reverend Piercy Griffith Bruce Austin has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State has permitted the Reverend M E Mills, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st July next.

The services of Mr H O Budden, Head Master, Zillah School, Bareilly, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 4th April, 1889, the date on which he relinquished charge of office as officiating Principal of the Residency College, Indore.

The services of Mr C E Welby, Head Master of the Zillah School at Meerut, and officiating Principal of the Rajkumar College in Bundelkhand, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr G P Coia as Acting Vice-Consul for Greece, at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr C Cagiopoulos.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr S Schmuch as Acting Consul for the Netherlands, at Aden, during the absence of Mr G Woodtli.

Lieutenant G F Cheneoix-Trench is, on return from Bombay duty, re-appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

Col M G Gerard, CB, Squadron Commander and Second-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assistant at Goona, with effect from the 28th April, 1889.

The following temporary appointments are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the departure on furlough of Jol R Bulloch, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 9th April, 1889 :—

Col F WGrant, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class.

Mr A Elliott, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, and Officiating Special Assistant Commissioner, Amraoti, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Consequent on Mr Elliott's making over charge of the duties of special Assistant Commissioner, Amraoti, the following temporary appointments are made, with effect from the 18th April, 1889 :—

Captain J G Morris, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate as Special Assistant Commissioner Amraoti.

Dastur Edulji Bymonji, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class.

Mr C S Bayley, Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Agent in Bikanir, is granted furlough for one year, under section 50, chapter N, of the Civil Law Code, and with effect from the 28th May, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The following grade promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of April 1889 are notified :—In consequence of the appointment of Mr E Lawrence as Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department. With effect from the 27th March 1889, Mr R N Ray to officiate in Class II.; and with effect from the 7th April 1889, Mr H J Brereton to officiate in Class IV.; Mr G D Pudumjee to officiate in Class V.; and Mr J A Robertson to officiate in Class VI. With effect from the 10th April 1889, in consequence of the absence on leave of Mr G D Pudumjee, Mr W D F Cowley to officiate in Class V and Mr K B Wagle to officiate in Class VI. With effect from the 16th April, 1889, in consequence of the grant of medical leave to Moung Hla Oung, Mr W H Egerton to officiate in Class V, and Mr A S Mills to officiate in Class VI. With effect from the 19th April 1889, in consequence of the return to duty of Mr M N Bhattacharya, Mr A S Hills to revert to the class of Probationers. With effect from the 24th April 1889, in consequence of the grant of furlough to Mr R E Hamilton, Mr W H Dobbie to officiate in Class III, Mr R C Chapman to officiate in Class IV, Mr M N Bhattacharya to officiate in Class V and Mr A S Mills to officiate in Class VI. With effect from the 25th April 1889, Mr M N Bhattacharya to be substantive in Class VI, Mr L E Pritchard to officiate in Class V; and Mr M A Hydari to officiate in Class VI. With effect from the 29th April 1889, in consequence of Mr E Lawrence being confirmed as Under-Secretary in this Department, Mr J C E Branson to be substantive in Class IV; and Mr R G Thomson resumed charge of the office of Post Master General, Punjab, on the forenoon of the1st May, 1889.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain I Eardley-Wilmot, BSC, Squadron Commander, 18th Bengal Lancers, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Captain D Chesney, who has vacated that appointment.

Major W M Campbell, RA, Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class, and Assistant Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, is reappointed to the Ordnance Department in India for a further period of five years, with effect from the 6th May, 1890

Colonel Sir J Browne, KCSI, CB, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Quartermaster-General in India, sub pro tem, with the local rank of Major-General vice Colonel E F Chapman, CB, RA, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, who has vacated that appointment.

Lieutenant Ernest Stanley Hall, Wiltshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 18th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 1st January, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Edmund Saffery Cooper, Durham Light Infantry, Wing Officer, 31st Bengal Infantry,—28th June, 1887.

Lieutenant Algernon Winn Chaldecott, R A, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Frontier Force,—October, 1887.

Lieutenant Arthur Knox Armstrong, South Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent,—30th October, 1887.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

Colonel H M Repton, Bengal SC, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd class, officiating 1st class, Central Provinces, (p a) for one year and 304 days,

Captain E A F Carter, Royal Lancaster Regiment, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, (m c) for six months, part I.

Lieutenant D C F Macintyre, Bengal SC, Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 2nd Goorkha Regiment, Commandant Frontier Police Battalion, Naga Hills, (m c) for 184 days,

Brigade-Surgeon L D Spencer, MD, Rajputana Political Agency, Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination, Rajputana, (p a) for one year and 182 days

Sub-Conductor A Learnmouth, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (m c) for one year.

The undermentioned officer are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C W Babington, General List, Infantry, 3rd Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—29th year commenced 13th June, 1888.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Cook, Bengal SC, 36th Bengal Infantry, for 218 days,

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G T Morris, Bengal SC, for one year.

Lieutenant W Hudson, Bengal SC, 2nd Battalion, 5th Goorkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year.

Captain E U Marrett, Bengal SC, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave (m c) for three months.

The furlough granted to Colonel T Cadell, VC, Bengal SC, in G G O, No 664 of 1888, is extended to the 21st April, 1889.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr O L Fraser, 2nd Assistant to the Superintendent of the Indian Museum, is granted privilege leave for three months.

METEOROLOGY.

Mr J Eliot, Officiating Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 7th May, 1889, vice Mr H F Blanford, retired.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Smalley, Madras, General List, Infantry,—20th May, 1889, and Lieutenant-Colonel George Godfrey, Madras, General List, Infantry,—20th May, 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

Colonel Walter Ernest Forbes, Bengal SC, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th June, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The date of Deputy Surgeon-General P W Sutherand's retirement from the service is the 20th December, 1388, and not the 19th idem, as notified in G G O No 410 of 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Carps—Lieutenant Arthur Stokes to be Captain, vice Fitch, resigned.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps—Captain John Woodburn to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, vice Ross resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—Second-Lieutenant A McLauchlin resigns his Commission.

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps—Major H W W Reynolds resigns his commission, dated the 31st March, 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The furlough out of India for twenty months granted to Mr F R Hutchinson, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, in Public Works Department Notification No 29, dated 27th January, 1888, is extended to two years, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr E J Martin, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Deparment, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 30th March, 1889, vice Colonel S T Trevor, RE, retired

Mr E J Neuville, Deputy Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is transferred temporarily to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma.

TWO EAGLE STORIES.

A CORRESPONDENT at Stratherick sends an eagle story which *Rod and Gun* gives in his own words :—"Mr. Alexander Shaw, farmer, Oldtown, Stratherick, was going his usual rounds to look after his sheep. While going past a small clump of birch wood among very long heather, he fancied he heard a peculiar flutter among the bushes. He took little notice, but, the noise being repeated, he went to see what was ado. He found two golden eagles fighting, firmly fixed in each other with beak and talons. On his approaching, one of the birds noticed the intrusion, and let go his hold. The other held his opponent fast in his talons. Mr. Shaw then got up quite close and got hold of one of them. He put his foot on the other one's neck. He searched his pockets and found a little bit of string, just enough to tie one of the eagles. While he was tying the one he kept, he let the other one off. The bird was not able to take flight for a considerable time after being set at liberty—being much done out with the fight. The other one, which Mr. Shaw took home, does not seem to be any the worse. What seems most strange is that eagles are seldom or never seen so low down the country. My belief is that they must have been fighting for a long time in the skies—the one having been pursuing the other till they fixed in each other and dropped."

Another story of the same class is from Mull :—"One day recently, Mr. M'Morran, farmer, Kinlochspelve, observed a large golden eagle soaring at a considerable height above the farm steading, which is situated at the foot of Craig Ben. After whirling round for some time, it swooped down towards a patch of rough heather a short distance behind the farmhouse, where Mr. M'Morran observed a large grey cat, which began to defend itself bravely. By jumping nimbly aside, it eluded the claws of the eagle. With hair and tail erect, it stood facing the eagle, which made three unsuccessful attempts to carry him off. Eventually the cat got under a large boulder which was near, on which the eagle sat for some time; but, as the cat did not again appear, the eagle soared away in search of other and quieter game. A pair of golden eagles have a nest on Craig Ben, and have bred there for years."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th May, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·723
Temperature of the Air	87·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·9
Dew Point	78·9
Relative humidity of Air	·770
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	91·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	82·3
General Directions of Wind.*	WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	313

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33 arringdo n-Road, London, England.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1889.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	Quotation. Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	100	4 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	ni.l	30
Alipore Coal Co....	100	nil.	100
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	.....	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 ad-int.	183
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	3½ ad-int	103
Bengal Coal Co., Ld., ...	1000	6 p. ct.	1,740
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	£1	.....	14
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	.....	5½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	88
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£10	5 p.ct.	160
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	65
Do. Telephone Co.	100	.....	35
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 15p.sh	370
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	73
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5 p. ct.	93
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	8 p. ct.	175
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 20 p.ct.	115
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	7 p. ct.	101
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	121
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	1¼ p. ct.	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	15 p.ct.	120
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	88
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	4 p. ct.	112
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	104
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	5 p.ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	5 p.ct.	82
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 9 p.ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	5 p. ct.	135
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	5 ad.-int	135
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	.....	70
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	70
unbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	58
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	nil.	80
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	455
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.... ...	250	nil.	180
Fort Gloster Jute Mills... ...	100	nil.	73
Gillon and Co., Lahore... ...	100	y 10 p.ct.	100
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.... ...	100	nil.	65
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	4 p. ct.	200
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	134
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2 ad-int.	85
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	p. ct.	91
Howrah Docking Co.	500	5 p.sh.	100
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	128
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	nil.	94
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	10 p. ct.	150
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	59	Rs. 3p.sh	61
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	.....	...
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	5 p. ct.	79
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	4 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	nil.	75
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	5 p. ct.	250
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p.ct.	140
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p.ct.	140
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.	103
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	8 p. ct.	186
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	Nml.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	40
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y4 p. ct	67
Rangoon Stm. Tramway ...	25	.....	par.
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	62
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	.....	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	.....	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	4 p. ct.	84
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	4 p. ct.	82
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	3 p. ct.	127
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	136
Ditto (New Issue)... ...	50	.....	22 pre.
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	20 p. ct.	145
Victoria Mills	100	nil.	100
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	103

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Adulpore Terai (Darij.) ...	100	nil.	*a*	40
Amluckie...	100	7 p. ct.	*a*	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	nil.	*a*	75
Assam Company...	£20	5 ad.-int.		60
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	10 p.ct.	*a*	135
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	8 p.c.t.		98
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	nil.	*a*	46
Do. Contributory	80	nil.	*a*	33
Bishnath (Assam)	200	6 ad-int		242
Do. Contributory	100	6 ad-int		126
Borelli (Assam)	£10	3½ ad-int		Nml.
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.	*a*	38
Central (Cachar)	200	4 p. ct.	*a*	113
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil.	*a*	35
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil.	*a*	33
Chenga	100	nil	*a*	...
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	3½		75
Chota Nagpore	100	nil.	*a*	33
Chumta Tea Co.	100	nil.	*a*	35
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil.	*a*	22
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	*a*	Nml.
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	15 p.ct.	*a*	110
Dehing (Assam)	90	5 p. ct.	*a*	54
Dehra Doon	100	4½ p.ct.	*a*	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.		110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam) ...	100	nil.	*c*	83
Dhunsiri	100	nil.	*a*	45
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	4 ad-int		136
Do. do. A...	£10	4 ad-int		156
Do. do. B	£10	4 ad-int		168
Durrung (Assam)	100	5 p.ct.		51
Eastern Cachar	100	nil.	*a*	28
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	3 p. ct.		37
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	.....		Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.		69
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	20 p.ct.	*a*	250
Goomtee Tea	100	2 p. ct.	*c*	105
Grob (Assam)	100	nil.	*a*	27
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	100	nil.	*a*	45
Holta (Kangra)	100	nil.	*a*	57
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	10 p. ct.		110
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	6 p.ct.	*a*	75
Hopetown	100	nil.	*a*	100
Do. Contributory	100	nil.	*a*	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	2½ p.ct.	*a*	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p.-ct	*a*	100
Indian Terai	500	10p. ct.	*a*	500
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13½p. ct.	*c*	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	10 p. ct.	*a*	67
Jhansie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4 ad int.		92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil.	*a*	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5 ad.-int.		172
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	*a*	21
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	5 p. ct.		par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p.ct.	*a*	100
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct.	*a*	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil.	*a*	70
Kousanie	100	3 p. ct.	*a*	100
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil.	*a*	11
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	2 p. ct.	*a*	118
Do. Contributory	200	2 p. ct.	*a*	94
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	15 p.ct.	*a*	210
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	5p.ct.	*a*	40
Leesh River (W. Doors) ...	£10	4 p. ct.	*a*	par.
Longview (Dar.)	£100	6p. ct.	*a*	50
Loobah	100	7 p. ct.	*a*	120
Lower Assam	£7	nil.	*c*	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil.	*a*	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.		70
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil.	*a*	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct.	*a*	98
Mim Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct.	*a*	100
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	7½ p. ct.	*a*	51
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	*a*	23
Do. Contributory	90	nil.	*a*	20
Moran, Assam	180	.....		Nml.
Mothola, Assam	100	12 p. ct.		110
Do. contributory	90	12 p. ct.		100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil.	*a*	Nml.
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil.	*c*	do.
Naga Dhoolie Tea Co.,... ...	100	9 4 p. ct.		100
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	.....		Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	30	nil.	*a*	Nml.
North Western Cachar	100	nil.	*a*	32
Okayti Tea Co., Ld.	65	.....		65
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil.	*a*	46
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct.	*a*	95
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct.	*a*	80
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	10p. ct.	*a*	66
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil.	*a*	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	9 p. ct.	*a*	86
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil.	*a*	41
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	2 p. ct.	*c*	25

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand), Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 5 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents and Importers.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cowlishaw's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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NOTES

ON

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

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TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the warehouse behind Bapdeo Chowkey, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Chatoorbhooj Huridas and Nanjee Peeraj, insolvents, consisting of sandalwood, scale and weights, treasury box, &c.

Also TO-MORROW, in re Horah Rahimtoola Nooroodin, an insolvent, in shop at Shipi Chawl, consisting of looking glasses, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 30, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

6 bales table cloth.
4 ,, white handkerchiefs.
3 cases white muslin.
1 ,, ,, shirtings.
1 ,, China silk piece-goods.
6 ,, cotton umbrellas.
70 ,, Pilsen's beer.
20 ,, mineral water.

AUCTION sale of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Acution on SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 2 p. m. at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BENGALPOORA OR TAN TANPOORA.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Rahimtoola Peerbhoy, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th June, at 4 p. m, at the premises, the following property, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khoja Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey:—

All that and those two pieces or parcels of Fazandary land or ground, the first piece of land of the premises containing by admeasurement 265 square yards, and the second piece on nothern side, adjoining gulley, containing 32 2-9 square yards, in aggregate containing by admeasurement 287 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Dongri Tan Tanpoora or Bengalpoora, or otherwise called Bengalpoora, Oomercarry Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2954, and street Nos. 77 and 89, and bounded on the east partly by the house of the said Ladhabhoy Ebrahim and partly by the house of Babajee Kesowjee, on the south by the house of Hasumbhoy Visram, on the west by the said Dongri Tan Tanpoora or Bengalpoora, Oomercarry Road, and on the north by the property of Goreji Mahasagur, and which said land, hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, Solicitors, at at their office No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 30, 1889.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, Mody Bay, on the first floor of the building occupied by Messrs. Wright & Co., chemists and general merchants, the very handsome and valuable French-polished blackwood, teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, the property of the late Mr. V. N. CABRAL, Assistant Postmaster, Bombay. The same comprises Wimbridge-pattern sofas with cushions and ottomans, chairs, easy-chairs, round, writing, dressing, washing and dining tables, marble-topped teapoys, chiffoniers, pier tables, corner what-nots, wardrobes, clothes presses, cupboards, chest of drawers, meat safes, dumb waiters, fancy table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, hat-stand, towel horses, double and single bed-steads, a very pretty baby's swing brass mounted, an English mirror on ebony-stand, a richly carved ebony office chair, perambulator, a musical picture, musical boxes, violin, large metal figures, oil-paintings, Brussels and Cumbay carpets, &c., &c.

Property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, May 30, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY, EVENING, MAY 29.

SILVER further declined ½d. per oz. in London yesterday, say to 42 1-16d; but Rupee Securities were unchanged at Monday's quotations. Consols were unaltered at 99½ and Indian sterling loan at 109½. In Paris, French Rentes were a half per cent. lower, at 86¾, and Exchange on London was down slightly, at francs 25·18½.

The Wheat Market is reported to have been steady yesterday, and the price of Club No. 2 to arrive by Canal or Cape advanced 3d. per quarter; but No. 2 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool is quoted 2d. per cental lower. In Mincing Lane Linseed was firm, and Calcutta seed was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive via the Canal, making the price the same as for Bombay Seed at 41s. 6d. per quarter. Rapeseed was steady at previous rates. Poppyseed was unchanged.

There was again a quiet feeling at closing in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday, Surats being called quieter, the day's sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. Spot prices were still quite unaltered; but American arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions. The Imports were 17,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was dull; but with the exception of a decline of ½d. in 8½lb. Grey Shirtings and 3lb. Madapollams, and an advance to the same extent in 45-inch 9-lb. Shirtings, the quotations wired by Reuter show no change.

The price of Mid.-Uplands in New York remained at 11⅛ cents; but August Futures were 3 points higher, at 10·74 cents. The daily receipts at the U. S. ports still keep far behind last season's, and the figures for the three years now compare as undernoted:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	2,000	5,600	1,300
Three days' do. ...	4,000	12,500	4,100
Since 1st Sept. '88 ...	5,455,000	5,358,300	5,170,100

There has been rather more doing in our local Cotton Market to-day, some demand having been experienced for Wadwan and Bengals, of which about 1,500 bales in the aggregate were taken at Rs. 209-20 and Rs. 194-205 respectively; but beyond this little was done, a few hundred bales each of Dharwar at Rs. 230 and Compta at Rs. 195-200 completing the list of reported purchases. The tone of the market has continued steady and prices show no appreciable change.

WHEAT.—A moderate business has been done in this market to-day, and the feeling at closing was steady, but yesterday's quotations are repeated for all descriptions.

SEEDS have shown no return of the activity which lately characterised this market, and transactions have been upon a moderate scale to-day, the tone being steady and prices quite unchanged.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton ...	...	...	7,668 bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	20,705 cwt.
Linseed...	...	...	7,865 ,,
Rapeseed	...	...	6,393 ,,
Poppy seed	...	...	2,385 ,,
Groundnuts	...	...	850 ,,
Castor seed	...	...	2,899 ,,

FREIGHTS are weaker. Business has been done in Wheat to Liverpool at 17s. to 17s. 6d. per ton; and in Wheat and Seeds to Antwerp and Dunkirk at 17s. 6d. per ton, June shipment. The Recta (s), empty in port, has been taken up by dealers at 18s. to 18s. 3d. per ton, according to destination.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the decline in Silver, opened at a further reduction of 1-32d. and the market has coniinued weak. Bills were early sold at 1s. 4 5-16d. and subsequently at 1s. 4 9-32d., at which rate we closed, waiting for the result of Council allotments. Bank Telegraphic was available at the close at 1s. 4¼d., but Demand at 1s. 4 5-32d. was somewhat doubtful. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4½ to 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4⅛d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·71½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active and advancing in presence of the settlement of this month's account, which has been going on to-day in anticipation of to-morrow. Fours for money and account advanced to 100¼ and afterwards to 100⅜, at which they closed, with the June account at 100½, the quotation in the earlier part of the day having been 100⅜. The May settlement is marked by an unpleasant incident, a native operator for the account to the extent of 45 lakhs having, it is reported, disappeared. 104¼ is still quoted for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have been quiet, and the only changes which we have to note in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 65 in Central India Mill Shares, at Rs. 1,065; of Rs. 7½ in Lackmidas Khimjee, at Rs. 1,002½; and of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill and Queen, at Rs. 1,065 and Rs. 905 respectively. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 30 higher, at Rs. 3,410, and the others Rs. 10, at Rs. 855.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	985
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	935
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250	125	5 do.	149

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.....	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil.	83
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,410
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	855
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Jute Co.	1,000	500	500	...	455
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	12
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Surety ship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		3½
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	100
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	387
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	96
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Cordry and al'fg. Co.....	1,500	100	100	...	130
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	218
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	367½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	112
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	93	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	8
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	1325
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	150
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 40
M. M. Mody & Co.....					

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	700
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,530
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	475

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LYONS—May 28, at Poona, Mr. John Lyons, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., late Indian Midland Railway.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MURRAY—March 20, in the Roma Hospital, Queensland, Charles Murray, aged 38 years.

ROBSON—May 23, at Manmudkot, James Robson, aged 51 years.

SMITH—May 20, at Kurbia, Kurseong, of pneumonia, after cholera, Arthur John Nitch Smith, aged 26.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"CURIOSITY."—A most undesirable subject for newspaper controversy.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1889.

IT is not wise as a rule to take too seriously the alarmist utterances of a Minister asking for twenty millions of money which he is very anxious to obtain. All is fair in love and war, and the poet who justified his departure from strict truth when making solemn asseverations to his mistress cynically asked "Who, with such delights in view, would loose them for a lie or two?" would perhaps consider a statesman, anxious for the security of his country, would be excusable if he gave a very gloomy colour to his forebodings. Millions are not to be had for the asking, and it is necessary to act a little on the imagination of the reluctant tax-payer if he is to be moved to make heavy sacrifices of his private means for the public good. Lhese general considerations may act as an anodyne when the House of Lords is assured by the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary that he is oppressed by a sense of the insecurity of the present place, and adds gloomily that though he cannot say that war is actually imminent, nevertheless a real danger exists, and that England must guard against it by means of the expenditure to be incurred under the Naval Defence Bill. The Bill will pass; the needed millions will be obtained, and then Lord Salisbury's spirits may be expected to improve. The war which is not actually imminent may be postponed, and possibly matters will go on for this year and for next as they have gone on during last year and the ten preceding years. How many months have gone by since Prince Bismarck informed the Reichsrag that France and Russia had forces in excess of those of Germany and her allies, and that the certainty of speedy war must be met by voting the Military Budget seven years n advance. The Septennial Bill was passed, and the combined armies of France and Russia have not moved upon Germany or upon her allies. Just at present the mind of Europe is perturbed by the apprehension that Germany and her allies may move upon France. There has been within the last few days a scare in Paris, caused by the ostentatious announcement that the Emperor of Germany and the King of Italy intended to hold a great review of the German Army at Strasbourg. The excitement consequent on this defiant and minatory attitude on the part of the allied Sovereigns resolved to display their contempt for France in the heart of the provinces wrested from that country was so great that the intention to hold the review has been abandoned, and King Humbert in returning to Italy will take care to avoid passing through Strasbourg. This startling incident, following close upon the demonstrations at Berlin celebrating the closer alliance between Germany and Italy, has not unnaturally been regarded in London as evidence that the peace of Europe is precarious, and that a general war may be precipitated at any moment. But it is also capable of another interpetation; it seems to add considerably to the totality of the indications which go to show that the real danger to the peace of Europe is at Berlin and not in Paris. The "League of Peace" seems to be really the greatest source of peril for the tranquillity of Europe. In this connection, it is to be noted, that the significant and even ominous character of the reception accorded to King Humbert in Germany has produced a strong "reaction" in Russia in favour of France! This in itself discounts the Bismarckian theory that France and Russia have been watching to pounce on Germany as eagles upon their prey. The movement of opinion in Russia is natural enough, for the menace to peace could not be mistaken; but the fact that it is spoken of as a reaction in favour of the menaced Power shows clearly how unfounded was the belief that the two Powers were but waiting for an opportunity to begin a war of aggression. The long and costly preparations for the Great Exhibition, which is now attracting to Paris visitors from all parts of the world, ought to have sufficed to show that France at all events was not plotting to bring about a war which would have ruined the prospects of the great gathering in commemoration of the meeting of the States General. As for Russia, it now turns out that she was engaged in the difficult work of re-organising her finances, for which purpose a long interval of abstention from the waste of war was known to be essential. If, then, the two Powers to which have been most generally attributed the apprehensions that have weighed upon Europe for so long are not really desirous of precipitating hostilities, where is "the real danger against which England must guard?" If it exist at all, we must seek it in the purposes and interests of the Powers that have been dinning in the ears of all who will listen that they constitute a League of Peace while they are heaping together material for war on a scale hitherto without example. The question is not without interest whether these peaceful Powers, staggering under the weight of their armour, have reason to hesitate, even at the eleventh hour, before precipitating the collision for which they have assiduously prepared? There are such reasons. We have the word of the Emperor William himself that the Italian armaments, huge and ruinous as they are, do not yet attain to the proportions which the present conditions render—in His Imperial Majesty's opinion—quite indispensable, whatever burdens they may impose on a well nigh bankrupt treasury. To complete her preparations, Italy has decided to augment her military expenditure for the next five years to the tune of from two to five millions sterling per annum. The first year's quota of reinforcement has not yet been organised; the funds have not been found, and the Parliamentary Committee has declined to sanction the new taxes necessary to supplement the diminishing returns from the old. Germany is in a far better state of preparation; but the military resources which the voting of the Military Budget for seven years is destined to supply have not yet been realised. The German artillery has to be remodelled, the French having stolen nearly two years' march upon the Berlin War Office in the matter of reconstructing the cannon, so that melinite may replace gunpowder. The Lebel rifle and the smokeless powder are available for several French corps. The Germans are working hard to make up lee way there also, but they require more time. These are elements in the calculations which make for a continuance of peace, that Europe and the world can regard with satisfaction, now that it comes to be understood that the actual peril of war is not—for the present at all events—to be looked for in Paris or St. Petersburg, as it has been the fashion to assume.

WHEN His Excellency Lord Reay took counsel with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce last month he intimated that it was the intention of Government to considerably modify the rules under which grants of public money have hitherto been made to educational societies for the purpose of building schools and colleges. "I may say," he stated, "that in regard to building contributions we shall not be as lavish in the future as in the past, and in Bombay City the site will form part of the building grant. I think that in some instances palatial buildings have been erected; but if any one in the future wishes to indulge in the luxury of having such buildings they will not be erected with Government money." The first effects of this new policy have already become apparent in the series of resolutions on which we commented a few days back regarding the proposed transfer of the Cathedral High School to a less prominent but more convenient site. The frank exclusion by Government from the negociations of all sentimental considerations and the determination to claim the "unearned increment" in the value of the land as a Government asset indicate a rising appreciation of the value of the gifts which have been practically open to all who have asked in the name of education for many years past. We understand that full and formal effect will now be given to the revised policy by the issue in a few days of a series of amendments of the Grant-in-Aid Code defining the limits of Government assistance in the matter of the building of schools. Hitherto, as all educational associations well know, building grants have usually been made equal in amount to the locally raised subscriptions. If a society could raise Rs. 10,000, it could count on another Rs. 10,000 from Government, and could put up its "palatial building" at a cost of Rs. 20,000. Henceforth it will be found in the new rules that we have changed all that. The maximum grant admissible will be one-third of the private subscriptions, and aspirants for an educational palace of Rs. 20,000 will have to find Rs. 15,000 of their own money to become entitled to the supplementary Rs. 5,000. Specially favourable grants will, however, we understand, continue to be given for the construction of popular and elementary schools, and for small and cheap school-houses; and the stringency of the new rules will be tempered in various other ways. Speaking generally, however, it will be found that the new rules will favour the multiplication of sufficiently good schools for the primary education of the poor, and will require all others to help themselves more than they have hitherto done before coming to their assistance. The new rules will be eagerly awaited by the various educational societies, who have been accustomed to look to Government for aid in their building operations.

THE Right Reverend Dr. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, employed a portion of his leisure whilst on his tour of visitation in the early part of the year to the revision and compilation of a series of sermons, in which his lordship desired to address himself to "a wider audience than he can reach from an Indian pulpit." And the result is the publication of a handsome volume, issued by Messrs. Macmillan and Company, containing twenty of his lordship's most brilliant discourses, well worthy of rescue from the oblivion of unretentive memories. The volume is dedicated to Dr. Mylne's guide and counsellor, the Very Reverend Richard William Church, Dean of St. Paul's, in grateful acknowledgment, both of many personal kindnesses and of all that he is to the Church of England. "Dr. Church has made a name in the literary world as a contributor to *Essays and Reviews* to the *Saturday*," as a writer on Anselm and Dante as well as in the Church, and his "Advent Sermons" are to be found in the libraries—certainly of most clergymen of the advanced school. Considering this and their association in the Church, it is no matter for surprise that so able a scholar as his lordship should see fit in the first instance to submit his sermons to the Dean of St. Paul's before transmitting them 'to the tender mercies of a publisher. His lordship's preface is characteristic, and his observations to some extent indisputable. His lordship's remarks on his congregation are interesting. To their virtues he is, as we have grown to expect in a pastor, "very kind and to their faults a little blind." "Cultivated Indian congregations," he writes, "can teach their teachers a great deal. The one thing they cannot do away with is assumption, either moral or intellectual. Plain speaking they welcome and respect; but it must be the plain-speaking of sympathy, not of assumed superiority. They will appreciate the best thought of the ablest men; but any kind of intellectual affectation will be seen through and resented on the instant. They will be generous in accepting as real the highest standard that one is capable of setting before them; but every sentiment that does not come from the heart will be detected and will be despised." His lordship, like a fond father, thinks highly of his children. The study of the Anglo-Indian church-goer further takes the form of a homily to his lordship's subordinate clergy, and it is to them that the work is most particularly directed. The preface concludes with a pointed word or two which might well be quoted in every ordination sermon: "If an Indian preacher would be listened to," writes his lordship, "he must see to it that he says what he has to say within certain well-defined limits. And even while he keeps within those limits he must remember that there is no room for superfluities. Lengthiness and 'padding' alike are instantly fatal to attention." Here is the key of the Bishop's oratorical creed and the creed which has actuated him in his reproduction as well as in his original sermons. "If," he maintains, "a preacher aims at sympathy, directness, reality, and brevity, he will find in an Indian congregation an audience delightfully responsive;" and further, in support of what he observes as to the congregation teaching their teacher, his lordship concludes his observations with the assurance that if the sermons prove useful to any one, it will be due to what the preacher has learnt from the congregation for which they were composed. The collection embraces many sermons of which our columns have at various times contained reports. Unfortunately the dates on which they were delivered is not given in the volume, but our readers will be able to fix the approximate dates for themselves. "The Cross of the Indian Missionary in India," "On Gamblers and Gambling," "Debt," "Christianity the Safeguard against Agnosticism," "Missions and their Deprecators," and "The Facility of Divorce and the Abolition of Marriage," all of recent delivery, are reproduced.

THE Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department sends us a memorandum on the amendments to the Factories Act proposed by the Government of India and agreed to by the Secretary of State. The memorandum serves but to confirm the announcement made in our columns on March 18th and is briefly stated thus:—"(1) At present premises are not a 'factory' subject to the Indian Factories Act unless (*inter alia*) at least one hundred persons are occasionally employed simultaneously on the premises. The Government of India proposed that the definition of 'factory' should be so amended as to include premises on which as many as twenty persons are so employed. (2) At present a child of seven years or upwards may be employed in a factory. The Government of India proposed that children should not be employed in any factory until they had reached the age of *nine* years. (3) The hours of labour for women in factories are now unlimited. The Government of India proposed that no woman should be allowed to be actually employed in a factory for more than eleven hours a day. (4) There is at present a want felt of a power to make and enforce rules for the purpose of securing (*a*) the proper sanitary conditon of factories, and (*b*) the punctual submission to the Government by factory owners of accurate statistics relating to their factories. The Government of India proposed to take this power." On two points the Secretary of State has disagreed with the Government of India:—(i) The Government of India thought the reduction of the hours of labour from an unlimited number to eleven would sufficiently protect women. But the Secretary of State wishes women to have four days' holiday every month, as well as shortened hours of daily labour. (ii) The Government of India proposed to relax the provisions of the Indian Factories Act in their application to Government factories, such as arsenals and gun carriage factories. The Secretary of State does not agree to this proposal, and desires that the existing law in this respect, which follows the English Act, may remain unaltered. Concerning the latter the mill-owners are indifferent, and in case of emergency it would be an easy matter to suspend the operation of the Act. But the four days' holiday proposal, as we indicated on Thursday last, is likely to be strongly combatted. The absence of women means the cessation of reeling and delay, which would be productive of incalculable inconvenience.

THE height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending the 27th May 1889 was 244·60 feet and that of the Tulsi Lake was 435·20 feet, the height of water in the lakes for the corresponding week last year being 249·50 and 435·10 respectively. The rainfall for the week registered at the Vehar Lake is 18 cents, the rainfall up to date for the year being 18 cents against 2 inches 22 cents registered up to the 26th May last year. The rainfall for the week registered at the Tulsi Lake is nil, the rainfall up to date for the year being 17 cents against 2 inches 30 cents registered up to date last year.

THE net Indian land and sea customs reven exclusive of the salt revenue, for the f month of the current financial year amounted Rs. 13,90,000, as compared with Rs. 12,37 during the coresponding period of last year.

WHILE an express train was proceeding f St. Petersburg to Vienna, the luggage van cau fire. Count Savorgnan de Brazza, brother of African traveller, was one of the passengers. H well-known collection of old gold and silver plat was in the midst of the flames. The heat wa sufficiently great to reduce the collection to less pieces of metal.

A WHALE of more than ordinary giganti tions, recently "on show" in Berlin, ported to Vienna. At the Austrian little difficulty ar

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The House of Lords have passed the Budget Estimates.

MOTION TO REDUCE LORD SALISBURY'S SALARY.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Edmund Robertson, member for Dundee Townl moved that Lord Salisbury's salary be reduced by £100 per annum as a mark of disapprova, for having withdrawn Lord Lytton, the British Ambassador, from Paris during the Exhibition festivities. Mr. Robertson accused Lord Salisbury of conspiring with the other Powers to boycott the French Exhibition.

Sir James Furgusson, in reply, denied the charges brought against the Premier, and said that our relations with France were in nowise disturbed by the absence of our Ambassador from the opening ceremonial of the Paris Exhibition. A long and animated debate followed, and the motion on being put to the vote was rejected by a majority of 92.

PRESENTATION OF FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The freedom of the City of London was presented to the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava at Guildhall to-day. There was a large and brilliant gathering to witness the ceremony. The City Chamberlain in his address highly eulogised his Lordship's eminent public services. His Lordship in reply thanked the Corporation for the honour they had done him, and dwelt upon the rapid development of municipal institutions in India, which country, he said, was striving to imitate the historic example of the City of London.

MR. WESTLAND'S RETURN TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 29.

The *Pioneer* says :—Mr. Westland will arrive in Bombay by the mail of the 8th July.

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN UPPER BURMA.

The Toungho-Mandalay Railway is already in a flourishing condition, the weekly receipts amounting to about Rs. 30,000.

DRAGOON TUNICS FOR THE BENGAL CAVALRY.

It is under consideration to give the whole Bengal Cavalry a Dragoon tunic for full-dress, thus saving the officers the expenses when they are changing regiments. The change will probably not affect the Lancer regiments.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS' TOUR IN THE GANJAM DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 29.

[redacted] Excellency the Governor left Ootacamund morning for Madras and will embark to- w for Ganjam. Reports from the district ue unsatisfactory. The tanks are dry and ells are failing. The number of coolies on shkulya Relief Works is thirteen thousand. is about the same number on other relief . Over four thousand deaths from cholera is reported for the past month. About seven and coolies are receiving gratuitous relief. Excellency the Governor will tour in the low- portion of the district only, not entering the s, where prospects are hopeful.

[redacted]EUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

[redacted]STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 29.

[redacted]. Company's steamer Rewa, outward [redacted]utta, Madras, and Colombo, left here [redacted]on.

SUEZ, MAY 28.

[redacted]eamer Clan Matheson left here for [redacted]nd Calcutta this morning.

[redacted]L AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 28.

[redacted]otton Market closed quiet. Surats

[redacted]ollera	4 7-16
[redacted] Market has been dull.	
	5-2
	6-4
	0-9¼
, 30 days' sight	1-4
[redacted]ols for account	99⅛
[redacted]ch Rentes	86⅞
[redacted]ee paper	70⅜
„	70⅛
[redacted]erling Loan	109½
	42 1-16

[redacted]PHIC LINE REPORTS.

(MAY 29.)

[redacted]OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

[redacted]TAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, [redacted] *Via* Suez, perfect.

[redacted]NT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* [redacted]key, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

[redacted]CA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. [redacted]rect Cable, perfect.

[redacted]—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, per-

[redacted]enang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

[redacted]d-Demerara interrupted. Messages for [redacted]ll be sent over interrupted portion

[redacted]TER READINGS.

[redacted], MAY 28.

[redacted]	84·9
[redacted]	83·6
[redacted]	88·2
[redacted]	89·1
[redacted]	89·1

[redacted]REPORT.

[redacted]eased slowly [redacted]ana, Central [redacted]ces, and has [redacted]re is much [redacted]ase, but the [redacted]ressures are [redacted] the west of [redacted] low in the [redacted]plain, and [redacted]sterly over [redacted]Bengal, and [redacted]sen in cen- [redacted]red irregu- [redacted]elow nor- [redacted]ove else- [redacted]. Slight [redacted] Bengal, [redacted]ine and

[redacted] Company, [redacted]ving telegram [redacted]siderable mon- [redacted]ly.*

FROM THE GOLD DIGGINGS TO THE STAGE.

"How did I become an operatist? Well, that is a question which can hardly be answered in one sentence," said Mr. Charles Harding, who has been singing as leading tenor with Mr. Harry Stanley's Opera Company at the Gaiety during the last ten or twelve weeks. "No, I do not come off a singing family ;—didn't know myself that I could sing until I was twenty-eight years of age. You think it strange? Yes, I had what you would call a rather chequered sort of life before I settled down. I was a rover. In fact, I am something of a rover yet, if you want to know anything. My desire to see life asserted itself early. I am English by birth, Hertfordshire being my native county ; and one day, shortly after I had attained the age of ten, I surprised my father—good old dad! —by informing him confidentially I should like to be a sailor. He disagreed with me. He did not say so ; but the look, first of amazement, then of anger, and the box on the ear which followed, were sufficient to prove to me that my proposal had not met with his acceptance. The blow was not a light one, and not caring to experience a second, or risk a thrashing by pressing my desire to go to sea upon him, I took French leave and decamped. What made me think of running off to sea? Ha! I rather think Robinson Crusoe had as much to do with it as anybody. But I never met with any of Robin's bad luck. Our ship once got into collision with another in the English Channel ; but I never got wrecked. I ran away from home, and got on board a sailing vessel without any trouble ; but I think the five years I served was about the most uneventful time I ever had. Talk about life at sea being lively? Not so for me then. I had all the drudgery work to do, and when my term was served I was glad enough to get away. This happened when the ship was in port at Auckland ; and without asking permission from the skipper or any one else, for a second time I made myself scarce.

"What to do with myself now I hardly knew. Not being by any means cured by my uneventful spell of seafaring life, of my thirst for adventure, and hearing of the exploits of that dare devil, Major Vontempskey, I thought I should like to join his band of Forest Rangers. His men got seven and sixpence a day as wages, and that seemed a large sum to me. I was yet young, being then but a stripling of about fifteen, and easily got the place I wanted. Von—we all called him Von, you know—was one of the bravest men I ever knew. He would stick at nothing. He put you in mind of poor General Gordon in one respect. He always carried a little cane in his right hand ; but, unlike the deceased General, he did not lead on his men in the fight with it. Von always took the lead, going in advance of us, and when we saw him throw away his stick, and grasp his sword in his right hand, his revolver in his left, we knew there was some work cut out for us. But even for my taste, the life was a trifle rough. We would get served out with sixty rounds of ammunition, rations for three days, with a half pint of rum per diem, and off we would go. I had, if I can remember rightly, about four months of this, and then, growing tired of it, cleared out.

"My next move was to join the Naval Reserve. I wanted more fighting you see. Why? How? Well, you see, at this time the Maoris had broken out into hostilities with the British, and I thought, being a sailor, I might as well fight on sea as on land ; and I got enough of it, I can tell you. In the Naval Reserve I had a lively time if it. Carrying provisions along the coast and up creeks to our troops, we had to run the gauntlet many a time. Exciting, do you ask? It was,—rather. After five or six months of this, I thought I had had enough of fighting again ; and tried a bit of trading. A friend of mine and I managed to charter a schooner, and with that we did not badly. Luck seemed to favour us, and we amassed a good pile. But my restless spirit gave me no peace ; and getting a touch of the gold fever, I left the sea, shouldered my pick, and set off for the diggings. You laugh? No wonder. Didn't I tell you I was a rover. How did I get on at the diggings? Immensely! I was lucky ; although sometimes I got cleaned out. I can remember one occasion, I was awfully far down. I had made a goodly pile before this, but as many foolish boy has done, thinking there was more money to be made where it came from, I was reckless and extravagant and squandered it all away. Well, my mate and I found ourselves one fine day without a copper. Where was this? At Kanarie, about five miles from Hokitika, on the west coast of New Zealand. Well, we were sitting a little way out of the town disconsolately eating a rude meal, a 'damper,' which we had baked with flower and water, when close by we stumbled upon a beautiful 'plant.' This was luck, in no mistake. Before we left we had washed up about forty ounces of gold, which brought us about a hundred and fifty pounds in English money ; and in fifteen days we had cleaned out the claim with something like fifteen hundred pounds in our pockets. Then you may guess we went into town and had a good time. But I was not always so foolish with my money. I took a trip to North Island, and tried my luck at Thames in the Firth of that name, off the Gulf of Hauraki. I was singularly successful, and soon set up in commercial pursuits in Auckland, running down occasionally to Thames to see how things were going on at my gold claim. I made a jolly good pile there, could I only have stuck to it. But I didn't. How, do you ask? Aye, there's the rub. You see, when I commenced, I thought, when once I began to find gold, if I could only put about two thousand pounds in the bank I would give up. But when I got that, I thought, "Oh, what use can this be to me? I shall try for more." So I tried for more and got it. And the more I got, the more I wanted. It is human nature, all the world over. You have no idea what is the thirst for gold, when once the fever gets hold of you. It becomes—oh, I cannot describe it to you. But it was not in digging for the gold I went and well nigh ruined myself. It was in unfortuate speculations.

"It was while in Auckland I first discovered I could sing. I got into the choir in a Scotch Church somehow—St. Andrew's Church it was,—and soon got on to sing the bass solos at oratorios. You are surprised at me singing bass then, and tenor now? Never mind ; I'll tell you all about it presently. It was in the year 1874 that at St. Andrew's Church I was singing the bass solos in "Elijah" when the operatic manager, Martin Simonsen, heard me, and offered me a place in his opera as leading baritone.—No, no, not so fast ; that was not the beginning of my stage career. I poohpoohed the idea altogether of going on the stage, and refused. You see I was too well off at this time. I had not yet lost all my money. But my day was coming. In the year 1878 I found the large sum of money I once was possessor of almost melted, and when Mr. Shepperson, manager of an operatic company travelling in New Zealand, offered me a berth in his troupe as principal baritone, I gave up speculation and digging for gold, with which I was jolly well disgusted, and took to singing for my living. I sang with him in several concerts, and very soon found, to my intense surprise, that I could sing. You can imagine my delight too when one fine day Mr. Williamson, of Messrs. Williamson, Musgrove, and Garner, hearing of my success, telegraphed to me offering me an engagement on the operatic stage. The terms being good, I accepted. So on St. Valentine's Day in the year 1880 I made my *debut* as an operatist at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, as Captain Corcoran in "H. M. S. Pinafore." I was still singing as a baritone, you see. Was I successful, you ask? Well, without taking any undue credit to myself, it did go well, and before my engagement was finished, I had, I may say, made my name as an operatic singer, and had paved the way for the position I have now held, I am proud to say, for nine years, as premier tenor operatist in Australia. I sang at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, for six months ; and that was my first experience on the boards. Did I find the work hard? Yes, rather. You see, my fellow-artistes, as it is all the world over, forgot sometimes that I had to learn the operas they already knew well, and did not like coming to rehearsal for my sake alone. But they were very good too, and I must confess, instead of any feeling of jealousy existing amongst them at my rapid progress, I experienced at their hands such kindnesses as I shall never forget and shall be eternally grateful for.

"Tasmania was the next scene of my operations, if I am not forgetting. Let me think. Yes, I went to Tasmania next. I got into Karl Schmidt's crowd there, and played in a round of grand operas. After that I toured with a man named Raphael through a lot of the smaller towns of Australia. That was a jolly tour, even although the work was hard ; and I can remember we often found ourselves in some very amusing straits to get through with our performance. I remember on one occasion our pianist turned very ill just before the show. I forget now where we were ; Echuca I think it was ; but no matter. It was in some little place at any rate. We were in a fix, you may guess, for not having any orchestra we depended wholly on our pianist for our accompaniment. What were we to do? We were all dressed, and the people were in the auditorium waiting, when a gentleman I knew came behind to inquire the cause of the delay, and suggested that he knew a lady in the auditorium who might be willing to oblige ; and off he went to find her. The lady did consent ; and now it was that the joke came in. She had never played the piece before, and had no idea about cues and all that sort of thing. So we players, as our turns came to go off, instead of retiring to the wings, jumped down in front, stood beside the obliging pianiste, turned over the pages for her, told her the cues, and when she was wanted to play. The opera went off well, the audience was very good-natured, and enjoyed the joke, I think, as much as the opera. Another time we were going to play "Maritana," when our King of Spain fell sick. We had no understudy to take his place, and some of us went off scouring the little town to get a substitute. We managed to get a gentleman who knew the part ; but he was a German, who had never sung in English. Never mind ; we got him on. But you may imagine how exceedingly droll it was to hear him singing and talking in German, and I in English. I was the Don Cæsar. I had not the remotest idea what he was saying, nor he what I was talking about. Again, the audience had a hearty laugh ; but we got through the opera.

"When I got back from this northern tour I met Miss Emily Melville, the greatest artiste in Australia at the time. This would be about the end of 1882. I joined her as leading tenor, and remained with her till she left for India in 1884, playing again in a round of grand opera, all over the country from Port Darwen to Champion Bay. After a while Miss Plaisted and I started a company of our own ; and we were very successful, until recently, when one of our company being stricken down with small-pox at Java, we were not allowed to travel for fear of spreading the disease, and I was forced to disband the company. Coming to India, I met Mr. Stanley in Calcutta, and here I have been with him, as you know, for those few weeks.

"Have I never played in England? No. I have had many offers to go ; but I have got on so well in Australia, and have so many friends there, that I have been contented to remain where I was. I think, however, we shall go to America soon, and have a rest. We have had a lot of knocking about recently, and at the Gaiety here, although it has been pleasant playing to such appreciative audiences, the work has been hot and hard, so a rest will do us good. What think you?"

THE SHOOTING OF THE SIKKIM FIELD FORCE.

CAPTAIN H. C. WYLLY of the Derbyshire Regiment has an article in the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* on the shooting of the troops in the Sikkim Expedition, from which the following is culled:—

Perhaps because not much resistance was expected, neither of the regiments which were selected had any musketry reputation worth mentioning. The two companies of British infantry were taken from the Derbyshire regiment, which in the season 1886-1887 had stood only twenty-ninth, and in the season 1887-1888 twenty-second, among the regiments of British infantry in the musketry return. The 32nd Pioneers were even worse from a "figure-of-merit" point of view : in the seasons above mentioned they had stood only seventieth and fifty-ninth respectively. These were, of course, armed with the Snider, while the Derbyshire had the Martini. The expeditionary force started with 200 rounds of ammunition per man, and each soldier carried seventy of these in his pouches.

The first occasion on which the Imperial forces came in contact with the enemy was at the stockade placed at the admirable position of Jeluktsoo. Here the enemy stood long enough to allow our men to get to close quarters—possibly one or two of the Thibetans may have been killed or wounded with the bayonet—and here fifteen dead were found in and about the position on that and the following days.

On the 19th of April a reconnaissance in force took place up to the foot of the Jalep Pass ; only a few rounds were fired, and it afterwards transpired, in a round-about but tolerably trustworthy manner that on this occasion too the enemy suffered some slight loss. Then, on the 22nd May, the attack took place upon the entrenched camp at Gnatong, and this was repulsed with heavy loss to the Thibetans. On one side of the camp only did they come within four hundred yards of the position, while elsewhere they fired at ranges varying from five to six hundred yards ; everywhere they availed themselves admirably of cover, while nowhere did they expose themselves at any range in masses. Owing to their custom of carrying off their wounded, it was most difficult to arrive at any accurate idea of their loss, but since the Thibetans themselves acknowledge to three hundred and fifty killed, wounded, and missing on the 22nd of May, it is possible that, leaving out the "missing," their estimate was rather under the mark. In any case, it is no exaggeration to say that up to the 22nd of May inclusive, the enemy had lost four hundred men ; these had cost us, roughly speaking, 8,500 cartridges, and twenty-eight rounds from the guns, so that, approximately, a man was hit for every twenty-one rounds fired.

There is no occasion to take any notice of the small affairs of outposts, which took place between us and the Thibetans from May to the end of September. We come to a consideration of the loss inflicted on the Thibetans in their hastily constructed position on the Tukola range, and during the subsequent pursuit. I need not point out the serious military error they committed in forsaking their positions in the passes—where they might have retired from one line of defence to another—in order to take up a single and extended line. By so doing they exposed themselves terribly in their flight. It is believed that unarmed coolies were on this occasion brought up into the fighting line, simply for the purpose of carrying away the wounded, and doubtless, in the earlier portion of the fight, many were thus carried off. But the official estimate puts the Thibetan killed at five hundred, and considerably over one hundred wounded prisoners fell into our hands ; so that although the British force did not exceed an average of seven or eight rounds per man, we claim to have put about one thousand of the enemy *hors de combat* at an expenditure of eleven thousand rounds. To put it briefly, since the commencement of hostilities, the British forces expended something short of twenty thousand rounds of Martini-Henry and Snider ammunition, and accounted for some fifteen hundred of the enemy ; so that for every thirteen cartridges expended, a man was knocked over.

It is of course unquestionable that a man fires with greater accuracy when he knows that his enemy is very much worse armed than himself ; but still taking into consideration the fact that the enemy fought for the most part in jungle, and in what may be called extended order, since we never got them in masses, the musketry results of the Sikkim expedition are worthy of attention. And this brings me back to my starting point, *viz.*, that these results were achieved by regiments whose range-shooting is little better than "moderate."

The figures I have quoted are not official, but taken from notes made carefully by me on the spot ; they may, I think, be relied upon as pretty accurate.

ALL difficulties in the manufacture of dynamite shells have been surmounted. They can now be constructed in such a way that, when used in warfare, the strongest steel armour plates would be smashed into minute fragments at the distance of a mile.

THE London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post* recalls a story which is being told in connection with Mr. Lockwood. He is known as an inveterate joker, and on one occasion was travelling the same circuit as Mr. Waddy, Q.C. Mr. Waddy is a well-known light in the Wesleyan laity, and not infrequently in the course of his journeys occupies the pulpit of a Methodist chapel. On one occasion Mr. Waddy was disconcerted to find the front pew occupied by Mr. Lockwood and other barristers. During the giving out of the first hymn, however, he thought of a way to turn the tables on his critics, and saying that he was glad to see that an old friend, Mr. Lockwood, was present, announced that that gentleman would lead congregration in prayer. It is stated that Mr. Lockwood left the building hurriedly.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation was held yesterday, Major Selby, in the absence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, presiding. There were also present :—Dr. Blaney, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, M. N Banajee, K N. Kabrajee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and K. M. Shroff.

THE DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The Committee resumed consideration of letter, dated 15th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of the letter addressed by him to the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer relative to the disposal of town sweepings.

Dr. Cowasjee remarked that he was not a bit wiser by his reading the papers that had been circulated to the members, and his only object in dealing with the matter was that some definite scheme or schemes in connection with the removal of the town sweepings should be brought before the Standing Committee, so that it might judge which was the best mode of doing what was intended. The Committee should consider whether the old system of carrying the sweepings by railway ought to be reverted to, or that the recommendation made by the Commissioner to lay down a tramway line should be preferred. The time had come when the Committee should come to some definite resolution in the matter. It would be much better if the question was decided before Mr. Ollivant, who had studied the question for years past, left the Municipality. The whole of the ground on the Flats had been reclaimed, and they would have to go to Coorla for the deposit of their town sweepings by means of incineration, which had already proved a failure in Bombay. He then proposed that the Commissioner be requested to prepare and place before the Committee a complete scheme or schemes for the removal or disposal of town sweepings, accompanied with full details of estimates of the cost of such scheme, and that the Commissioner be authorized to acquire waste land from Government for the purpose.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out on a plan pieces of land that the Municipalty would have to acquire at Coorla for the purpose of depositing the town sweepings. A portion of the land, he said, belonged to Government, and it would be better to ask them to reserve it for the Municipality in case the land might be appropriated for salt pans. He said that it was clear from past experience that the carriage of the town sweepings by means of railway was simply out of the question. He was of opinion that the detailed information required by the Committee could be had by an expenditure of about Rs. 1,200, the details of which he gave.

Mr. Carroll moved an amendment to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to engage the necessary staff estimated to cost Rs. 1,200 in all, to make surveys, and prepare detailed estimates for a scheme or schemes for the removal of town sweepings, and that the Commissioner be also authorized to obtain a reservation from Government of the tidal waste land bordering on the Tanna Creek.

Dr. Blaney said he entirely agreed with the Commissioner as regards the impracticability of removing the garbage of the town by either of the lines of railway. He would ask with whom rested the responsibility of carrying such a dangerous material as the filth of the city away? He was of opinion that it was certainly the bounden duty of the Municipality to see that the sweepings were removed in a manner so as not to cause danger to the people inhabiting the locality through which the sweepings were carried. Speaking on the subject of disposing of the *cutchra* by means of incineration, Dr. Blaney said he had received only very recently a sanitary paper on the different furnaces used in England for the purpose of destroying the sweepings, and the art of incineration at home seemed to have made wonderful strides during the past twelve months.

Mr. Kabraji could not understand how a scheme could be considered as a complete one when there were two or more under consideration. Under those circumstances he could not agree with Dr. Cowasji, in whose proposition the main element was a double or triple scheme. On the other hand he was quite in accordance with the views expressed by the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Banaji characterised Dr. Blaney's suggestion as a very practical one, and as one that went to the point.

Dr. Cowasji said as the meeting was so much against him he would withdraw his original proposition, and moved the following as an amendment to Mr. Carroll's proposition. He moved that the Commissioner be requested to place before the Committee a complete scheme for the removal or disposal of town sweepings, accompanied with full detailed estimates of the cost of such a scheme, and that in the meantime the Commissioner be authorized to acquire from Government all the available tidal lands for the purpose.

The above amendment, on a division, was lost.

Mr. Carroll's amendment was then carried with a slight modification.

The Committee, after transacting some further business, adjourned.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

THE following letter has been issued by the president of the N. W. P. branch of the Dufferin Fund to such Native States and Municipalities as have furnished or promised to furnish scholarships for female students at the Agra Medical School:—

NAINI TAL, 25th May.

Sir,—I am requested by the committee of the Dufferin Fund to call your attention to the advertisement which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 23rd instant, page 8, third column, to the effect that nine scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 monthly, tenable for four years at the Agra Female Medical School, will be given by competition to female students not being of less age than 17, according to the results of an examination to be held at that Medical School on 1st July, 1889, at 7 a.m. The examination will comprise reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic in Hindi, Urdu, or Roman character.

The committee are anxious to seek your assistance in obtaining competitors, and are advised that among the classes of candidates most suitable for employment of the nature in question are Brahmin widows or other Hindu widows of high caste. All classes, whether Christian, Hindu, or Mahomedan, will be gladly admitted to competition ; but it is believed that the circumstances of Hindu widows render employment of this kind of especial value to them. I address myself therefore to you in the hope that as a scholarship has already been furnished from the——it may continue to interest itself in this important work, and, if possible, provide one or more suitable candidates for the ensuing examination and the examinations of subsequent years. All inquiries on the subject should be addressed to Dr. Anderson, Civil Surgeon, Agra, who will give every information required, and to whom a copy of this letter will be furnished.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED

THE report of the directors of the above company for the year ending 31st March 1889, to be presented to the shareholders at the twenty-fifth ordinary annual meeting of the company, on Wednesday next, is as follows :—The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss for the year ending 31st March 1889. The decrease in profits shown on the balance sheet is principally due to the loss on exchange during the past year, but the directors consider it a matter of congratulation that though the loss by exchange amounts to over Rs. 31,000 more than last year, the decrease in profits amounts to Rs. 14,491-11-0 only. The stock account stands at a slightly higher figure than in the previous report. A branch has recently been opened at Mahableshwar in connection with the Dispensary already there, and it is hoped that it will prove a convenience to our customers who have hitherto often had to send to Poona for supplies. The available balance, which includes Rs. 8,314-15-8 brought forward from last year, your directors propose to dispose of as follows :—Write off for depreciation of Byculla property, Rs. 3,234-0-11 ; write off for depreciation of Poona property, Rs. 809-4-0 ; write off for depreciation of plant, Rs. 2,714-12-2 ; carry to cash reserve, Rs. 10,000 ; declare a dividend of Rs. 85 per share, Rs. 1,70,000 ; carry forward to next year, Rs. 9,588-9-5 ; total, Rs. 1,96,346-10-6 ; The dividend will be paid, as usual, free of income-tax. From the above it will be seen that your directors propose paying a dividend of 17 per cent, crediting the reserve fund with a further sum of Rs. 10,000, and they trust they will have the approval of the shareholders in doing so. It appears to your directors that though the position of the company was never in a sounder state, it is wise to increase the reserve fund and employ it in the business in order to keep pace with the competition which becomes yearly more keen, and also having regard to the uncertainty of exchange. Mr. McKenzie, the chairman of the company, retires by rotation and offers himself for re-election.

COLONEL BULKLEY AND LIEUTENANT KREYER.

MOST of our readers will remember the trial by general court-martial, last November, of Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Bulkley, Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant of the 17th Bombay Infantry, on charges of fraudulently misapplying public monies, and that he was found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered and imprisoned for one year. We now hear, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that the Adjutant, Lieutenant F. A. C. Kreyer, who was on furlough in England at the time of the arrest and trial of his Commanding Officer, has been removed from his appointment, and his compulsory retirement from the service recommended to the Secretary of State for India.

It appears that there is no evidence to prove that Lieutenant Kreyer is equally guilty with Lieutenant-Colonel Bulkley, and the former cannot, therefore, be tried by court-martial. We should have thought that, if there was no evidence to convict Lieutenant Kreyer, he would have been adjudged guiltless, but the Bombay Government apparently take quite a different view of the matter. This unfortunate officer has eleven years' service, during which time Generals and Commanding Officers have joined in giving him the very best of military characters. We see, too, by a recent *Gazette*, that he has been promoted to the rank of Captain. Now, why should this officer be compulsorily retired? Nothing can be proved against him except that the account books under his charge were irregularly kept, and these only since the date of Lieutenant-Colonel Bulkley's assuming command of the regiment. The blame should fall not on Lieutenant Kreyer, but upon the General Officers who are supposed to inspect these books, and who, if they had done this duty properly, would have very soon seen that there was something wrong. As it is a young and promising officer has been drawn into an extremely false position, and he is now considered unfit to be employed in any way. All military appointments carry with them, more or less, a certain amount of trust in money matters, and once an officer is deemed to have failed in this trust, there is nothing but retirement before him. The Bombay Government should, therefore, weigh the case carefully before they come to the conclusion that Lieutenant Kreyer has so failed in this particular respect.

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

FROM Kalewa, under date May 26, the following telegrams were despatched :—

Fort White, Chin Hill, 17th May.—The General has made another reconnaissance. This time he proceeded to a peak called Kennedy Peak, about seven miles to the north of No. 5 Stockade. This is the spot on which the force returning from the Kanhow country bivouacked on the 19th March. A grand view over the Kanhow hills on the one side and the plains on the other was obtained. It was noticed that not a single hut had been built in either Tsayan or Tigzin. No sites of villages, not even the new one of Pimpi, could be seen. The party returned to No. 5 Stockade about noon after a very pleasant day.

18th May.—Orders have been issued for a small column, composed of 100 rifles of the 42nd Gurkhas, to be ready to start for the new village of Pimpi on the 23rd with four days' rations. The force will be under the personal command of General Symons.

A Burmese captive, who managed somehow to escape from the Kanhow village of Shwimpi, came in here yesterday. He says Shwimpi is full of captives and of Siyins, the latter having taken up their quarters there. Kaupouk, a Syin headman, is at Shwimpi with several slaves.

Two men of the Norfolk Regiment while picking figs in the ravine below Bweman yesterday were fired at by Bweman Chins. Neither was hit, and the Chins bolted.

The Political Officer has allowed the Mawklin Thugyee to take up his quarters in a small hut in Siyin, so as to enable him to keep touch with him.

The Kantha Thugyee, who had been sent to see Yatun, returned yesterday. He says Yatun is afraid to come in till impending negotiations are completed. The Kantha Thugyee brought with him three Manipuri slaves who had been raided from Sibong on the 5th November last.

19th May.—This morning a Burman who was captured last October by the Sagylaings came in. He was in a terrible plight, having been six days on the road without food, and with but little water. He had the satisfaction of killing his master and mistress with a dah just before he escaped.

The Kanhows came in to see Major Raikes to-day. When confronted with the fact that they had several slaves at Shwimpi and were harbouring the Siyins, they confessed that it was true : but they said they could not help themselves, the Siyins being so much stronger than they were. They, however, agreed to try and capture Kaupouk and bring him in to Fort White. The Dabon Thugyee has promised to bring in three captives in three days' time.

21st May.—The General and his Staff left Fort White to-day and reached No. 3 Stockade at about 1 p.m. It was found that a Burman had escaped from the new village of Pimpi and come into the stockade, and that another, who escaped at the same time, had gone in to No. 2 Stockade. The former states that there are about 60 houses scattered in small groups about Pimpi, and that some Siyin families are also living here. He adds that on the morning of the day on which he escaped four headmen, after the whole village had been consulting one day and two nights, were sent to Fort White to interview the Political Officer. The Pimpi men have apparently food enough to last this year ; and they say that if the troops again attack them they will not take the trouble to move their captives, but will kill them all.

22nd May.—The General reached No. 2 Stockade to-day. The Burman captive who had escaped and come in here exactly corroborated the other man's statements about Pimpi, and as they both advised that no expedition should go against Pimpi, the General, fearing to spoil the negotiations or endanger the lives of the 33 captives known to be there, cancelled the order for the column, which was to have started to-morrow and went to Kalemyo.

24th May.—Two more captives have come in. They came from the Tashon country. Their arrival raises the number escaped or given up to 103.

The General leaves for Myingyan on the 26th : thus all active operations are over for the season.

PUNJAB OILSEED CROP.

THE following Note on the oilseed crop of the Punjab for 1889 has also been drawn up by Mr. Robertson, 20 out of 31 districts are dealt with.

A description of the season as affecting the crops will be found in the Note on the wheat crop.

The season was even more favourable for oilseeds than for wheat, and increase in area under crop and in outturn is even greater than was the case with wheat. The only exceptions to this improved state of things are the eastern and south-eastern districts of the Province where the outturn has generally been inferior to that of last year. This is especially the case in Delhi and Amritsar. Caterpillars are said to have injured the crop in Ferozepore. The greatest increase in area and outturn occurred in the Rawalpindi Division. In the Jhelum district the increase in area was 137·1 per cent. and in outturn 193·5 per cent. and in Rawalpindi it was in area 112·1 per cent. and in outturn 180·2 per cent. In Shahpur there was also a very considerable increase in both area and outturn.

The forecast of November last estimated only 462,600 acres under oilseeds, that of February 506,300 acres. The present returns give an area of 579,100 acres under oilseeds as against 474,000 returned under these crops last year. The increase being 22·2 per cent. for the whole province. The increase is almost entirely in rain lands. The winter rains, in the Rawalpindi Division especially, were very favourable for the sowings of this crop.

The outturn is estimated at 1,654,064 cwts. against 1,279,476 cwts. shown in last year's return. The increase in outturn over that of last year is therefore 29·3 per cent.

The crop has been very good in the northern submontane tracts, inferior in the south-eastern Punjab, and good average elsewhere in area and outturn.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have received the annual report and accounts of this company for the year ending 31st December 1888, from which it appears that in the Fire Branch the net premiums for the year amounted to £587,350 and the losses to £363,458. In the Life Branch 670 proposals were completed, insuring £205,966, and bringing the amount of this fund up to £635,408-6-5. After providing for a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. and adding £40,184-17-11 to the reserve, the funds of the company stand at £1,381,085-7-4.

THE Berlin Correspondent of the *Times* learns that the Emperor of Germany will be accompanied by the Empress on his visit to England in the second week of July. Her Majesty will be conveyed to the Isle of Wight by the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which has only accommodation for one of the Imperial pair ; while the Emperor himself will embark on the Kaiser, an ironclad of fifteen guns ; and the two vessels will be escorted by a stately squadron of war vessels.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S RIGHT-HAND MAN.

A PARIS correspondent sends to the *St. James's Gazette* a sketch of M. Henri Rochefort.

The most singular figure among French journalists, he writes, is undoubtedly that of the editor of the *Intransigeant*, whom a prudent and voluntary exile has recently landed on British soil. He may be described in a few words. Born a pamphleteer, he has lived a pamphleteer, and will die a pamphleteer. In fact, he might be called a French Swift, but that the sting of his pen is mitigated by Gaelic good humour and Parisian *blague*. He might be more happily likened to Beaumarchais, the great literary *condottiere* of the eighteenth century—with this difference only : that whereas the author of the "Mariage de Figaro" tempered with financial affairs, Rochefort has never made that mistake. He has written plays and novels ; he has been deputy to the Chamber, and a member of the temporary Government of 1870 in besieged Paris ; but, in point of fact, he is neither dramatic author, novelist, nor politician. He is a journalist, journalist to the backbone, and, what is more, an opposition journalist. This pitiless mocker, with the heavy strokes of his racy satire, is able only to destroy ; do not ask him to rebuild. Formidable on the offensive, he is ignorant of defensive strategy ; Quick march, Double, and Charge are the orders dear to his heart. Most of us remember the furious attack which he made on the Empire, with his little weekly gazette in its blood-red cover—the *Lanterne*, which as it has been justly said, did more to overthrow the Imperial throne than all the faults of Napoleon III., more even than the Mexican campaign and the disaster of Sedan.

AN ANIMATED BATTERING RAM.

Henri Rochefort plays towards Government the part that the ancient battering-ram and catapult played against the walls of a fortified place : he makes the breach ; others can then step in. But people rarely follow in his track. As soon as he has prepared the way he disappears, and looks round for some mischief to do elsewhere. After the fall of the Empire, the man who had mostly contributed to the triumph of the Republican party was admitted to the bosom of the new Government ; but they might as well have admitted of wolf into a sheepfold. It was short work. In six weeks he sent in his resignation, after the insurrectional attempt of the 31st October, 1870, and brought out an opposition paper, the *Mot d'Ordre*. Then came the Commune. Although a member of the National Assembly, he threw himself into the midst of the fray. After transportation to New Caledonia, from which place he escaped under familiar circumstances, he came back to Paris in 1880, just after the general amnesty, in nowise disarmed by nine years of exile in a convict settlement, in the United States, in Switzerland, and in England. A couple of days after his return appeared the *Intransigeant* ; and more than ever does this fierce pamphleteer hit and bite and struggle like a demon in a vessel of holy water. Paris sends him to Parliament in 1885 ; he does not wait long before he gives up his seat. It would be easier to tame a wild antelope than to compel this compound of saltpetre and sulphuric acid to bend to parliamentary proprieties. He only lives when holding a pen and giving free vent to his causticity, which knows no bounds ; biting into abuses and dissolving political combinations, pursuing men in office with bitter irony, which often turns to insult, snarling at them, worrying them without respite, playing with them as a cat with a mouse. General Boulanger's star is rising on the horizon : here is a new weapon of opposition for Henri Rochefort, a club which he brandishes over the scared heads of the men in power ; and now that the General, adopted by the monarchial party, is rightly or wrongly supposed to support a Conservative policy, here is Rochefort, the Radical, the Communard, the destroyer of Empires, working to restore personal power in France. But be assured of one thing : if Boulangism ever triumphs, upon that day the irrepressible insurgent will go over to the opposition ranks ; and, if he should live long enough—he is only fifty-five—he himself will be the destroyer of the new dictatorship he has contributed to build up. This terrible man invariably sees all things on their wrong side. Here is an example. One day General Boulanger had committed one of his usual blunders, which somehow always turned in his favour, when Henri Rochefort exclaimed, "What a good article one might write against Boulanger if I were not with him!" Rochefort must have found it hard work to remain faithful to the flag which he is leading on to victory.

ONE OF NATURE'S GENTLEMEN.

Such is the journalist ; but looking at him only in this light the man would be wrongly judged. Go and knock at the door of this terrible personage, of this incendiary pamphleteer, this man in a chronic state of rage, this raving lconoclast, —you find a perfect gentleman, most courteous, most affable, most cordial, who will give you a most hospitable greeting. All London, like all Paris, will soon know this singular head, with its powerful forehead and its enormous crown of white hair—more popular in Paris, and of earlier date, than the legendary light beard of General Boulanger—its sympathetic smile from under a military moustache, the open and keen physiognomy, the eyes sparkling with mischief and good humour. If Rochefort has any gall in his soul, his da

THE PUNJAB WHEAT CROP.

THE following is the text of a Note on the wheat crop of the Punjab, 1888-89, by F. A. Robertson, Esq., Officiating-Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab. The Note is dated May 21 :—

The season under report has been a decidedly favourable one for wheat-growing in the Punjab. Rain fell generally and in good quantity in the end of July last. In August also the rainfall was good, though not so copious as in July. The summer rains began in good time, but the first falls were followed by a period during which none fell, and although later on good rain fell again, it was too late to make the kharif crop of the Province other than a fair one except in a few specially favoured districts. It was, however, in general, except in the western districts, not below the average.

In September, the rainfall was favourable except in a few districts in the west of the province, and in two others, Hissar and Amritsar. This was followed by timely rain in October except, again, in a few of the western districts. Consequently, favourable conditions for sowing were present throughout the greater part of the Province, and a large area was put under the crop.

In November, except in the South Punjab, there was also a good deal of rain, and in the north-western districts, such as Rawalpindi, much late wheat was sown. December and the first three weeks of January were very dry periods, and towards the end of the latter month considerable anxiety was felt in regard to the rabi crops throughout the Province. However, in the end of January and throughout the month of February, unusually heavy rain fell over the whole Punjab with the most beneficial results. But in one or two of the south-eastern districts it came too late to raise the yield to as high a point as was reached in more northerly districts where the crops were less advanced.

In March there was not much rain, and what there was was not unfavourable, and the crop ripened in fine weather. Only in a very few instances was it injured by local hailstorms, and the rust or blight which in one or two submontane districts threatened to attack the crops after the heavy rain and cloudy weather of February almost all disappeared before the subsequent sunshine. There was no rain in the first week in April, and what fell late was not such as to injure the crops.

The season may be summed up thus :—

Favourable rains fell for sowing and germinating, this was followed by a period of dry weather, lasting long enough to cause considerable anxiety which was entirely removed by the copious rains of February.

The total rainfall during the period from 1st October 1888 to 30th April 1889 was above the average in almost every district.

Reaping and threshing operations have been and are being completed in very favourable weather.

The area under wheat is returned as 6,919,100 acres (the figures given for Simla and Hazara are those of last year as the returns of these districts have not yet been received,) as against 6,179,800 acres last year: that is, there is an increase of nearly 12 per cent. in the area under this crop this year over that under this crop last year. The very large increase in area shown in the Kohat district is owing to the Barak Tappa tracts lately settled having been included in this year's return for the first time. Only in four districts, Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnal, and Amballa, is the area under wheat shown as less this year than last, and of these, only in Gurgaon is the difference great. In that district the areas under crop have fallen from 73,400 acres to 40,800 acres, and the estimated yield from 29,767,800 seers to 15,452,300, that is the area has decreased by 3·7 and the yield by nearly ½. The Deputy Commissioner's remarks hardly account for this state of affairs. The average yield was also slightly below last year's outturn.

In Shahpur the increase in area sown is very large —223,200 as against 166,200 or about 34 per cent. In Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Peshawar and Hoshiarpur it is also large, and there is some increase in all districts except those named above. In Ferozepur and Lahore it is considerable, elsewhere usually of small extent. As compared with the figures of the last nine years, the area under wheat this year appears to be above the average.

The area estimated as under crop in November last was only 6,046,200 acres, but Mr. Steedman in his forwarding report stated his belief that this was below the truth. The estimate found in the 2nd forecast in February last was 6,776,800 which does not differ very much from that shown in the present statements, which is somewhat in excess of it.

The yield has been excellent in almost every district. In only four districts is the yield said to have been less than last year. These are Hissar, Gurgaon, Umballa, in which the area has also fallen and Delhi in which there is a slight increase in the area under crop, but a decrease in outturn. In Karnal, on the other hand, where there is a decrease in area, an increase is shown in outturn. In districts in the southeast of the Province the crops suffered somewhat from the drought of December and January, and in Gurdaspore they suffered to some extent from blight. In Hissar they were injured by early hot winds. In Shahpur and in Hoshiarpore, on the other hand, the crop is stated to have been a bumper one.

The total outturn for the province is estimated at 41,081,484 cwts. against 33,370,139 cwts. returned last year, showing an increase of 23·1 per cent. in outturn on an increase in area 12 per cent.

The average yield per acre is estimated at 332 seers equal to 664lbs. or 10·54 bushels of 63lbs. There is an estimated increase of 10 per cent. over the figures of last year.

Two diagrams are attached, as was done with last year's report also, showing the variations in the price of wheat at the two important wheat trade centres of Amritsar and Ferozepore during the period from 1st May 1888 to 30th April 1889. On the 30th April 1888, wheat was selling in both Amritsar and Ferozepore at 19 seers the rupee. On 30th April 1889, it was selling in Amritsar at 22 seers the rupee, or three seers per rupee cheaper than at the corresponding period last year, and in Ferozepore at 20 seers or one seer per rupee cheaper than last year. Prices appear to vary more in Ferozepore than in Amritsar. Much wheat is exported from Ferozepore which possibly accounts for this. Considerable exports of wheat are said to have taken place this year from Loodhiana where the harvest is said to have been "very good."

No further fall in the price of wheat is to be expected. There was practically no fall last year after the 30th April, but a considerable rise followed that date, and it is noticeable that the price of wheat in Ferozepore has already risen from 22 seers per rupee on the 31st March to 20 seers on the 15th and 30th April. Stocks of grain, though probably better than they were at this time last year, are not likely to be any where large. The reports on this point from different districts vary very much, and the prices of food grains of all kinds, though slightly lower than at this time last year, have ruled high throughout the past twelve months, although lower than in the year preceding.

The price of wheat at Karachi on the 30th April was 14¾ seers, or about the same as at this time last year.

These ruling prices are put together in a tabular form for comparison.

Place.	Date.	Seers per Rupee.
Amritsar.....	30th April	22 Seers.
Ferozepore.....	30th ,,	20 ,,
Karachi	30th ,,	15 ,,

The reports received from the various districts show that the harvest has been (Hazara and Simla being excepted) much above average in two districts, above average in 16 districts, average in 11 districts, below average in no districts.

The reported state of stocks of food grains are much more satisfactory than those received at this time last year. Seven districts report their stocks to be "plentiful," in most of the remaining districts stocks are either said to be "fair" or "sufficient"; only in Jhelum they are said to be "quite" exhausted. In Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan they are said to be "very limited" and "exhausted," and in two other districts they are said to be not "plentiful."

The exports during the year under report were larger than those of the preceding years, especially in the quarter ending September and December 1888, during which period a considerable amount of wheat was exported. Consequent on the kharif harvest having been a fair one, stocks had been practically exhausted and great scarcity was at one time dreaded. But there will probably be more wheat exported as the outcome of the good harvest of this year. It is reported from Ludhiana that "there has been considerable trade this year in wheat which has kept up prices, large quantities having been exported" and the Karachi price current notes, "on 7th May business in old crop continues on a small scale. In new crop sales amount to about 800 tons"; which may prove the beginning of a larger trade. Prices, however, still rule somewhat high in trade centres in the Punjab. The export trade to other provinces will probably be fairly brisk.

The increase in the area under wheat this year over the area under wheat last year is simply due to the more favourable conditions of the season. The area under wheat was higher in four out of the previous 8 years than it was this year. It is impossible to say yet whether the increase in area under wheat is proportionately greater than the increase in area under other crops over the areas of last year, but allowing for favourable conditions at the time for sowing I see no reason to suppose that it is.

The area under wheat in any given year depends almost solely on the nature of the season. I see no reason to doubt that the conclusions come to on this point by Mr. Steedman in the last para. of his last year's report are perfectly sound.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

GOVERNMENT PLEADERS AT BOMBAY.

THE *Rast Goftar* says :—Government has only rewarded merit and fitness in appointing Mr. Shantaram Narayen to the post of Government Pleader, in succession to the late Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik. Mr. Shantaram is one of our oldest and ablest pleaders practising on the Appellate Side of the High Court, and at one time it was considered as likely as not that he might be promoted to the Bench. Let us hope that his legal qualifications and experience might some day earn for him a judge-ship of the High Court.

THE LATE RAO SAHEB MANDLIK AND THE PARSEES.

A correspondent of the *Rast Goftar* says :—In the several appreciative notices that have appeared in the English and native papers of the late Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, we find that there is an important omission in the record of his services rendered to other than his own community. We remember an instance in which the late Rao Saheb had rendered a most friendly service to the Parsee community in his capacity as a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. At the time when the Corporation were discussing the desirability or otherwise of covering the Malabar Hill Reservoir with a roof an account of the close proximity of the Parsee towers-of-silence, almost all the Hindoo members of that body expressed themselves strongly against spending a large sum like two or three lakhs of rupees on purely, as they thought, sentimental grounds. The late Rao Saheb was the only Hindoo, who stood up for the Parsees, and observed that even if the roof were not required on sanitary or scientific grounds, it ought to be put up, if only to respect the religious susceptibilities of the Parsees, who, he admitted, were the salt of the entire native community, and who had rendered valuable and enduring services to the city. He appealed to that body, in eloquent terms, to make a present—if it could at all be called a present—of the necessary outlay on the construction of the roof to the community who had contributed lakhs and lakhs towards the improvements of the city generally, and the amelioration of the condition, both moral and material of its inhabitants.

THE VAISHNAVS AND THEIR MAHARAJA.

The *Indian Spectator* discourses :—That case of the Tikaet Maharaja of Nathdwara arrested so unceremoniously at Bombay, ought to be considered on its own merits. His position should not be allowed to influence opinion in his favour or against him. What has the law to do with a man's position in society or his wealth? In this light it would be wrong to protest against the mere fact of the arrest. There might well be two opinions as to the manner of arresting the Maharaja and even as to the issue of a warrant under the circumstances though some of the indignant protestants have used arguments which seem to us to cut both ways. That, however, is a question for lawyers; all that we can see here is that Mr. Justice Bayley is not a Vaishnavite, and that he has his own way of dealing with the Gordian knot. There are certain moral aspects of the case, which it may be worth while glancing at. Is it possible for an 'incarnation of the deity' (whatever that may be) to be sent to jail? This question was settled a few years back, when another Vaishnav Maharaja was tried and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment on a charge of having been concerned in a robbery. At that time, too, the Vaishnavs of Bombay showed themselves greatly excited, and they tried hard to frighten the Government of Sir James Fergusson. But the Government stood firm. It will thus be seen that the law of the land cannot be trifled with by the highest and the holiest, according to the popular notion. Here is the head of the largest section of the Hindu community, arrested and sent to jail, like any ordinary debtor. What, then, becomes of his alleged power to remain pure, and to purify others of their sins? That power is a myth, as Karsandas Mulji showed twenty-five years ago, and as has been shown many a time since, off and on, in different parts of India. Maharajism, as a cult, has become hopelessly discredited.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Provincial Conference met this week at Poona and discussed a few useful questions. We can fairly expect some benefit from such Conferences if their deliberations are not to end in mere resolutions, to be repeated every year, if necessary. We hope the discussions will be followed up with suitable action, so that at the next meeting the public may be informed as to what has been done in furtherance of the views of the Conference.—*Rast Goftar.*

The *Gujeratee* says :—This year's Provincial Conference has proved a greater success than its predecessor. We are not yet in possession of the speeches of the several speakers who moved and seconded the several resolutions adopted by the Conference, and we are therefore unable to say how far they were really supported by strong and cogent arguments. The subjects, however, seem to have been well-chosen, though one cannot help saying at the same time that the remoter parts of the Presidency seem well-nigh to have been overlooked. There can be no doubt that the Conference ought to represent all the possible interests of the entire Presidency—educational, industrial, agricultural, and others. If the Conference is to be provincial in the real sense of the term, it ought to rid itself of its local coloring and associations.

THE SULTAN'S MATRIMONIAL TROUBLES.

THERE is a screw loose in Turkey, the Continental gossip of the *Glasgow Herald* writes. Some plot or other has been discovered, and the consequences are being seen in a number of mysterious arrests, and in wholesale measures of punishment against the press. The *Times* has been three times confiscated within a month, and the *Daily Chronicle* has been interdicted altogether. The fact appears to be that a serious Palace conspiracy for deposing the Sultan was detected in the very nick of time. The Sultan was so unnerved by the discovery that he sent for Sir William White and asked for his advice. Sir William answered that the Sultan could only live in safety if he put down his harem, not as a question of morals, but as a matter of policy, seeing that it was impossible to exercise supervision over an establishment of 300 ladies. The Sultan, who is practically a monogamist, would be glad enough to get rid of his 299 brevet spouses, but the customs of his dynasty forbid him to do this. On his birthday, and on twenty other days in the year, he invariably receives from his mother the present of a beautiful slave, and this young lady has forthwith to be transferred to his establishment in the capacity of harem dame with a household of her own, consisting of at least four eunuchs and six female servants—to say nothing of horses, carriages, and grooms. Multiply the number of these households by 300, and it ceases to be astonishing that the expenditure of the Sultan's Civil List should amount to £4,000,000 a year. A large item in this sum represents the dowers which the Sultan pays to his slaves when he marries them. To favourite officials, about one hundred girls are married from the Palace yearly, and each of them is entitled to receive £10,000. Unfortunately, the bridegroom who takes a wife from the Sultan's hands must, at his earliest convenience, make a present of a slave to keep the staff of the Imperial Seraglio up to its proper figure. The Sultan loathes the whole thing, but what is he to do? There are too many vested interests engaged in keeping the Imperial harem supplied with wives, and if the Sultan were to cashier his entire female establishment, he would certainly be deposed or murdered. Sir William White is said to have advised his Majesty to reduce his establishment by not filling up vacancies, but this is not easy, seeing that every Cabinet Minister and Pasha of note looks to passing his daughter through the Sultan's harem as a simple means of securing her a marriage portion, with the title of Valide, which may be construed as Princess.

The man who would come to the throne if Abdul Hamid were deposed is his brother, Rechad Pasha. This Rechad is virtually a prisoner in Yildiz Kiosk for he cannot go outside the garden-gates without, leave, and he never gets permission to take a walk or drive alone. He must always be surrounded by guards and eunuchs. Rechad, however, is a man of modern ideas, and lately he fell in love with an English girl whom he met boating on the Bosphorus, and to whom he proposed marriage after a week's acquaintanceship. The Sultan, hearing of this affair, has nipped his brother's suit in the bud by ordering the young lady to leave Constantinople.

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TRIUMPHS OF INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY.

BOTH scientific and artistic circles in London, writes a home contemporary, are at present greatly interested in the triumphs which have been achieved by Mr. E. Muybridge, of San Francisco, in photographing the successive phases of animal locomotion, or rather animal movements—for motions of every variety are recorded in his magnificent series of photographs.

Mr. Muybridge went to England about seven years ago, and the results which he then exhibited at the Royal Society and the Royal Institution, as well as the Royal Academy, of his attempts to chronicle by means of the camera the successive phases of the various kinds of locomotion of the horse attracted much attention. The University of Pennsylvania, perceiving the vast importance both to science and art of Mr. Muybridge's method of investigation, invited him to carry on his work at the University, at the expense of the institution. Mr. Muybridge has, therefore, been working under these conditions for the last six years, the University, it is understood, having expended £40,000 in an enterprise of cosmopolitan interest. For such disinterested public spirit the University deserves the grateful acknowledgement of artists and men of science everywhere. With the results of all this work Mr. Muybridge has come to London. At the request of Sir Frederic Leighton he has already lectured at the Royal Academy, and a second series of lectures at the Royal Institution is now following. Our leading biologists and artists have at once perceived and acknowledged the vast importance of the results of Mr. Muybridge's many years' work.

THE PHASES OF MOTION.

These results consist of a series of nearly 800 photographic plates, each plate containing from a dozen to three dozen distinct photographs. The object of these plates is to record the successive phases of each act of motion—it may be the walk, or the gallop, or the trot of a horse; the bucking of a donkey, the saunter of a lion, or a tiger, or an elephant; the racing of a hound, the flight of a pigeon, the bowling or the batting of a cricketer, the struggle of a couple of wrestlers, the rowing of an oarsman, the swing of a smith wielding a sledge-hammer, a girl stepping across a brook, or walking, or coming downstairs, or bearing a pitcher on her shoulder, or picking up a dropped handkerchief; or it may be a child creeping upstairs or crawling on the floor. When it is stated that in nearly all cases the human subjects of experiment are perfectly nude the value of these series of photographs to the artist will be evident. Moreover, the individuals who submitted themselves to these experiments were all experts in their own lines—trained gymnasts (often students of the University) or artists' models.

TWELVE A SECOND.

Of course, the apparatus for conducting these experiments required the most careful consideration and adjustment. By ingenious applications of electrical contact Mr. Muybridge was able to secure exposures of any brevity, from a tenth down even to a 5,000th of a second. Not only so, but he was able so to arrange three different cameras that one act of motion could be recorded from three different points of view. Thus, a man running or a horse leaping is photographed laterally, in front (yielding an admirable lesson in foreshortening) and behind, or at any given angle. Thus the successive positions of the limbs in a single stage of walking—*i.e.*, from the moment the right foot is moved from the ground to the moment when it resumes that position—may be shown by a series of 12 photographs—the whole covering perhaps less than a second. Or it may be the swing of a fore-hammer on an anvil, from the moment when the smith begins to raise it until it rebounds after the stroke; each of a dozen successive stages in the one act is distinctly exhibited. This latter forms a perfect study of the action of muscle; the extreme tension of the muscles of the arm just as the hammer is about to alight contrasted with the relapse after the rebound. The photographs of females and children will suggest to artists ever so many graceful attitudes; while some of those representing a nude man on a stately bare-backed horse might help the sculptor to revive the perfection of the Greeks, whose marvellous accuracy of observation Mr. Muybridge has established. It becomes at once patent that the conventional representation of the horse, especially when galloping or racing, has no correspondence whatever to anything that exists in nature. Whether, however, any one of the attitudes represented in these photographs ought to be adopted by the artist is another question. This at least may be said there can be no doubt that our tastes have been vitiated by conventional art, and that these photographs (which may be projected life-size on to the screen) ought to be an immense assistance to the artist striving after truth to nature. Meissonier, after studying Mr. Muybridge's photographs, admitted that his previous ideas and practice were all wrong, and determined to go in for radical reform.

THE FLIGHT AND POISING OF BIRDS.

In connexion with these photographs a curious and interesting discovery has been made. The earliest known work of art is the famous picture of an elk drawn on an elk-horn, found among some prehistoric remains in the South of France. The wonderful artistic beauty of this has often been admired; no less wonderful, Mr. Muybridge's photographs show, is the truth to nature of the pose of the animal's legs. For science these productions are full of interest. They help us to understand the exact method and mechanics of animal locomotion. They correct many preconceived empirical notions as to the order in which vertebrates move their limbs. They show that all vertebrates have essentially the same method of progression. They seem almost to solve that most puzzling of problems, on which so much nonsense has been written, the flight, and more especially the poising, of birds. When a bird poises it seems perfectly motionless. Mr. Muybridge thinks he has discovered that the bird really accomplishes this wonderful attitude by a slight oscillatory motion of the primary feathers. One of the photographs represents a lion at rest, with a lioness restlessly pacing backwards and forwards. It is almost startling to find in the lioness well developed spots like those of a leopard, practically invisible on the animal itself. How suggestive this is, any one acquainted with the doctrines of evolution will see at once; and, indeed, it so struck an eminent American biologist that he made it the subject of investigation and embodied the results in a paper of much scientific value. By an easily-understood arrangement, any series of photographs may be projected on to the screen in rapid succession, life size, so that the original motions may thus be reproduced with an effect that is at first somewhat startling. This statement may give some faint idea of the great interest and importance of the work which has been accomplished by Mr. Muybridge by means of his ingenious application of photography. In speaking of Mr. Muybridge's work it is only right to say that the value of that accomplished by Professor Marey, of Paris, is not forgotten. By somewhat different methods they are working for the same end in friendly rivalry.

FIVE WEEKS ON A BURNING SHIP.

THE Inman liner City of New York from New York arrived at Queenstown on Wednesday (8th inst.), with particulars of the arrival at Rio de Janeiro on the 28th ult. of the London steamer Parkhurst, 1,538 tons, with her cargo on fire, and her commander and several of the crew disabled from the severe burns received in endeavouring to extinguish the fire, which raged during the greater part of the voyage from Hull to Rio de Janeiro. The fire was first discovered on the 23rd of March, and in a short time had such a hold of the vessel that Captain Robertson believed she was doomed to destruction and had the lifeboats got out and provisioned. Everything that could be done to extinguish the fire was done; but despite the best efforts of the crew, the fire spread through the cargo, and soon the sides of the vessel above the water became red-hot, and the decks could only be walked on by spreading wet sails on them and keeping them continually saturated. Holes were made in the decks and high-pressure steam from the donkey boiler was injected on the blazing cargo with good result. Water was also pumped in in large quantities; but on the 25th the fire again increased and reached the coal-bunkers. For two days and nights the crew worked hard to remove the coal; but several of the men, being rendered insensible by the suffocating smoke and intense heat, had to be carried on deck. For three days the cabin was rendered uninhabitable, and four of the crew had a narrow escape from suffocation in the forecastle. Several times the crew thought they would be driven to abandon the vessel; but encouraged by the commander, who was foremost in fighting the flames, they managed to stand by the ship, and succeeded in taking her into Rio de Janeiro, the cargo then still being in flames. Captain Robertson and seven of the crew were badly burned and almost blinded, and it is believed that most of the 3,000 tons of cargo is destroyed by fire and water. The Parkhurst belongs to Messrs. Carlisle and Co., Leadenhall-street, London, and is a new vessel. The Brazilian Government have decided to present a gold medal to Captain Robertson, in recognition of his bravery and skill.

DECEPTION, ELOPEMENT AND SUICIDE.

A TRAGEDY attended by very extraordinary circumstances occurred at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 4th inst. The inhabitants of No. 42 Rye Hill were aroused about four o'clock in the morning, and on opening the front door they found a young woman lying on the step bleeding from a wound in the temple, with a revolver lying by her side, and evidently on the point of death. She was recognised as Miss Theresa Matthews, who up to the previous Saturday had lodged at the same house, and on that day disappeared in a very singular manner. A few hours afterwards the young woman expired. It appears that Miss Matthews was employed as a barmaid at a restaurant in Newcastle, where she met a man named David Hildrop, who was engaged at the same place. Notwithstanding that Hildrop has a wife and two children living in the city, he has been paying attentions to Miss Matthews, and it is alleged that six weeks ago they went away together to London, and were secretly married. They both returned to Newcastle, Matthews continuing to live at her lodgings in Rye Hill, and Hildrop going back to his wife, who apparently had no reason to suspect what was going on. Nothing occurred to disturb the relations of the guilty couple until a fortnight ago, when Matthews' employers discovered something of the real state of affairs and discharged her. To avoid further exposure Hildrop and the girl eloped, and on Wednesday Mrs Hildrop found them living at a temperance hotel in Darlington. Having obtained evidence sufficient to justify her in initiating proceedings for divorce, Mrs Hildrop left them at Darlington and returned to Newcastle. Nothing more was heard of the bigamist or the barmaid until Saturday, when the body of the latter was found as described on the doorstep of her old lodgings. On making enquiries the police learned that Hildrop and the young woman had been seen at Rye Hill about two o'clock in the morning. The man was subsequently arrested and brought before the magistrates on Saturday on a charge of having caused the death of Theresa Matthews. Prisoner stoutly denied having committed murder, and said the deceased shot herself in his presence and he then ran away. A letter was found upon the prisoner, from which it appeared that he contemplated committing suicide, and a letter was also found on the deceased stating that she intended to end her misery by taking her life. The prisoner was remanded for a week. The affair has caused great excitement in Newcastle, but the prevailing opinion, which is shared also by the doctor who was called in, is that the deceased committed sucide.

At the inquest John Shrubsloe Matthews, wharfinger, Vicarage Lane, Stratford, London, stated that the deceased was his daughter. She was twenty-one years of age. She was employed in Newcastle as a barmaid. She was married at West Ham Church, Stratford, on the 17th March, to a man who gave the name of David Richardson, and described himself as a bachelor and a clerk. They came from Newcastle to be married, and returned North immediately after the wedding. The next thing witness heard was that his daughter was dead. His letters to her were not replied to. He had seen the prisoner Hildrop at Newcastle Jail that day, and identified him as the man who married his daughter in the name of David Richardson. Hildrop was employed as cellarman and barman at the hotel where deceased was employed, and he ascertained that he was a married man and had two children. The letter produced addressed to Hildrop's brother was in deceased's handwriting. Robert Griffin, assistant gunmaker, Darlington, stated that on Tuesday morning the prisoner and a woman, who was like the photograph produced of the deceased, came to the shop where he was employed. The prisoner purchased a revolver and some cartridges. The man showed her how to work the revolver, in which the woman seemed much interested. The two revolver produced were of the same bore, one of them being that which he sold to the prisoner. Bridget Routledge said that for fifteen months deceased had lodged with witness's mother at Rye Hill. She was courted by a man who gave the name of Richardson, but who was now identified as Hildrop. Deceased did not return from business on Saturday week, and the next they heard was on Tuesday, when they received a letter from deceased at Darlington enclosing postal order for a sovereign, and asking them to forward her clothes. She wrote despondingly and spoke of being short of money, and of going to London as her only chance. The next they heard was on Saturday morning at four o'clock, when they were called up and informed that a woman was lying on the doorstep with a bullet wound in her temple. A revolver was lying near her left hand. The inquiry was adjourned.

M. CARNOT'S ASSAILANT.

THE individual who fired on M. Carnot on Sunday (May 5), as already reported is not a lunatic, as had been hinted, nor is he, says the Paris correspondent of a morning contemporary, to be allowed the benefit of the doubt. He still maintains that he fired with a blank cartridge, but an expert has been appointed to examine the revolver with a view to clearing up this point. Perrin has chosen M. Laguerre as his counsel at the trial. The prisoner's wife was in ignorance of the fact that he had fired at M. Carnot until yesterday. She was much surprised on learning what he had done, and gives her husband a good character as a mild, steady man. Madame Perrin arrived in France from Cayenne with her three children at the end of last year, and remained at Soissons until her husband, on his return from South America, joined her on March 26. The family then repaired to Crespy-en-Valois, where Madame Perrin's brother is settled, and where she is about to open a dressmaking establishment. She avers that after his arrival at Crespy Perrin spent much time in writing letters to Paris, claiming the sum of £100 as compensation for the goods he had lost through the wreck of the Venezuela, which occurred within sight of Cayenne.

A DISCONTENTED AND TURBULENT MAN.

On the previous Friday Perrin left Crespy by the Paris "express," saying that he had some business to transact in the Metropolis. At the Hotel des Hollandais, in the Rue Lamartine, he had a large trunk, a portmanteau, and four big boxes, containing plants and foreign produce. All his belongings have been seized, and are being minutely examined by the judicial authorities. The statement that Perrin did not arrive in France until the end of March is, however, disputed. One of the heads of the department to which he belongs says that in February he received a letter from him written at the Hotel des Hollandais. Perrin served for some time in a regiment of Zouaves, but was not regarded as a particularly good soldier, and in the civil employment which he afterwards held he was constantly in hot water. He is described as a discontented and turbulent man who was always sending complaints to the authorities, or quarrelling with his superiors, one of whom he actually struck some time ago. It is affirmed that all the Colonial Governors under whom he served tried to get him dismissed, and that he went so far as to carry his grievances to the Minister of Marine, whom he addressed in language of a decidedly independent style. Perrin is lodged in a cell by himself at the Prefecture of Police. He expresses the utmost contrition, and repeatedly melts into tears. Indeed, the apprehension has been entertained that he might attempt to destroy himself, and he is watched night and day by a couple of turnkeys.

BISMARCK AS AN ECONOMIST.

A BOOK has just appeared in Berlin from the pen of Dr. Poschinger, entitled "Prince Bismarck as an Economist." It mainly consists of a collection of the published writings and speeches of Prince Bismarck on economical questions; but the smaller, though more interesting part of the work consists of confidential and hitherto unknown conversations of the Chancellor. In his preface the author says: "The Economist Bismarck did not issue full-grown like Minerva out of Jupiter's head; he has passed through a certain course of development, always guided by circumstances which seemed to require now this, now that, line of action. One would not be justified in tracing his economical views to any certain system. Were one to say that Prince Bismarck is a Protectionist, one would make a great mistake. He will be a Free-Trader as soon as his neighbours do away with their Customs, perhaps even in a moment when he hopes to influence their commercial policy by Germany's example. He favours taxation where the financial interests of the country require it, and protractive duties where he thinks a country without them is going to economical ruin. Thus he would advocate a tobacco monopoly or a tobacco duty, according as the one or the other proposal had hopes of fulfilment, and according as want of money was greater or smaller. He is opposed to a Customs' union with Austria, and only sympathises with a similar project when it seems to him to be politically and economically useful. The prosperity of his fatherland is his only guiding star. Here we come to a trait of his character which cannot be passed over. One cannot separate the economist Bismarck from the politician, but the former must be subordinate to the latter. Dr. Poschinger is high in the favour of Prince Bismarck, and published some years ago a biography of the Chancellor, entitled "Preussen am Bundestage."

SUNKEN TREASURE.

WHO has not heard, asks the *Echo*, of Captain Kidd and the boxes of gold which he was in the habit of sinking in the Spanish Main? How many a one, young and old, has longed to get hold of that treasure, in rich round Spanish doubloons, and pocket it away beneath the shade of some beautifully foliaged tropical tree? But of Captain Kidd's hidings there is no certainty. For all we know, the story of his placing treasure in caves may be a myth—a probable myth, but a myth for all that. Very different is a tale of treasure trove with which many members of the London Stock Exchange are just now busying themselves.

A wonderful page in English history is that which is topped by the heading "Aboukir Bay." The French fleet—it was the 1st day of August, 1798—had run in near the land of Egypt for shelter from the all-avenging Nelson, who, they thought, could not get sufficient provisions and stores from inhospitable Naples to follow them—when suddenly, as night came on, the rigging and tapering masts of the British fleet were seen. Gradually, as darkness covered the waters, and the stars were forced out in the sky, came nearer and nearer the "hearts of oak" commanded by that wonderful one-armed man; till the French saw that they must either fight or surrender. A terrific battle it was that ensued. But the success was all on one side. Ship after ship bearing the French flag struck its colours or sunk, till the silence of death reigned over the waters, dominated by the Union Jack.

It had been a disastrous night for the French. Not only had they lost their fleet but the treasure that was to pay their army as well; for the Orient line-of-battle-ship was at the bottom of the water with £600,000 in specie on board of her, not far away from the Maza Mundo, containing nearly as much money.

However, there was stirring work elsewhere for the British tars, and Nelson could not stop to look after treasure, so the great ships lay undisturbed, and have been so left till the present day. An attempt is now to be made to get out the money they hold. A Greek gentleman named Adib, of Alexandria, having obtained a concession from the Egyptian Government, and made an agreement with the French authorities to decently inter any skeletons the divers may come across, has arranged with some members of the London Stock Exchange, and they have fitted out a powerful yacht—La Violette—sent Ringwood, Dale, and another celebrated diver, with the most complete diving apparatus in the world away in her, and given charge of the whole expedition to Captain Ponsonby, late of the Royal Navy, who has already surveyed the situation of the ships, and himself inspected them in a diver's dress. So that very shortly we shall probably hear that this immense treasure has been landed safely and wealth—compared with which Captain Kidd's coffers, if they ever existed, are poor—poured into the safes of the British stockbroker.

Why should the sea not give up the wealth she has wrongfully taken? What immense treasures must lie in her grasp almost everywhere—and within easy reach of man!

I know a man, the writer continues, who has discovered where the Hussar lies, near New York Harbour. She had, it is said, about one million sterling on board of her when she went down; and she can be got at at any moment, so the finder says. He, I believe, is going to have an immense coffer-dam made of boiler-plate, and lowered down round the Hussar, then pump out the water, and get the treasure out at his leisure. There will be no need to do this with the Aboukir Bay ships, for they lie in only about five or six fathoms of water, and can be seen when the waves are still.

There should be some splendid treasures all round our coasts, if we only knew where to look for them. Shakespeare's idea that everything below "suffers a sea change, into something rare and strange," may be correct, in a measure, but boxes of gold are not liable to much injury from salt-water, and of them there must be immense numbers in every shallow sea. Ship after ship bearing treasure has struck upon rocks hidden like that which lately surprised the Sultan, and broken up, leaving the rare jewels and gold which they contained upon the reef below, and yet nobody ever tried to get them.

There was one piece of lucky work during the Queen's Jubilee year, however. A Maharajah started from India with nearly all the presents of the Indian Princes intended for the Queen in a great coffer under his care. The steamer he was in was wrecked off the coast of Italy, and the treasure went to the bottom of the sea. But Royal presents cannot be thus lost, and the best divers were sent out to get at this box. Luckily, they found it and brought it up, so that the Queen of the country which "rules the waves," received her own tributes from the rapacious sea. But it is not often that the ocean so soon surrenders its plunder.

We live, however, in go-ahead times. Think of it that the Orient and the Maza Mundo have been at the bottom of the water—sometimes within sight for ninety years, and nobody has ever thought till just lately of getting at their gold. When Captain Ponsonby went down the other day to look at them, he found them nearly intact. The old decks and sides still maintained themselves, and had become encrusted by a sort of stone or line deposit, so as to be almost like petrified wood—so solid, in fact, that he found he would require to use dynamite before he could do anything with the vast hulks. But they are to be undisturbed no longer. The voice of the British stockbroker is heard in the Bay, and the sea has to surrender up at last the treasure it has so jealously guarded for nearly a century.

A MARQUISE AND HER BILLS.

THE tradesmen's bills of the Marquise d'Avary (*née* De Mercy d'Argentean), a well-known Society beauty, have been before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, and have caused much amusement. The Duc d'Avary, the father of the husband, settled on the young couple jointly 800*l.* a year, and promised that during his own lifetime they should live with him in the Faubourg St. Germain. Not less generous were the bride's parents, and they granted an income during their joint lives of 1,000*l.* to their daughter, who was to inherit the half of their several fortunes, and with her husband was to have the use of a wing in their country-seat. This would have been charming if the Marquise had had the slightest idea of the value of money. In spite of remonstrance, the young lady got deeper and deeper into debt, and seemed to think that the admiration she everywhere excited, and the lustre thus thrown upon the name of D'Avary, were not too dearly bought. A family council was held, and it was resolved to get the lady's spiritual director to give her some advice. The good man suggested roughing it in Palestine. On the eve of her departure her parents-in-law gave her 800*l.* for travelling expenses, and 1,300*l.* to pay her creditors. She forgot to do the latter, and before she reached Milan she had spent all her creditors' money. When she came back from the Holy Land her husband refused to admit her to his house, and she took refuge in a convent pending a suit she brought against him for a separation, which she ultimately obtained. But her habits were anything but conventual. In twenty-five days she bought bonnets costing 680*l.*, and ran up a bill of 220*l.* for Surah silk under-garments and another of 180*l.* for lace-trimmed sheets, some of which were in black foulard silk, others in white, others in mauve, and others in pink. For the same period her dressmakers' bills came to 2,400*l.*, her shoemakers' to 120*l.*, her jewellers' to 1,720*l.*, and her photographer's to 228*l.* Naturally the Marquis refused to pay, and the tradespeople sued him on the ground that he was bound to provide her with the clothing and accessories which her social status demanded. The tribunal gallantly took this view, and decided that the debts of the Marquise were not to come out of her share of the conjugal fortune but out of her husband's. It, however, declared some of the bills ridiculously high, and ordered an expert to report on the charges made for the bonnets.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 25th and 26th May 1889 :—

	Ghadechi.	Songad.	Dhola.	Chuda.	Chital.	Jetpur.
	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In. ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.
Previously reported.	...	...	0 3	...	...	...
On the 25th May.....	0 3	...	...	...	...	...
On the 26th May.....	1 22	0 54	0 41	1 01	0 0	30
Total up to date.	1 25	0 54	0 44	1 01	0 0	30

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

PICTURES AND PRICES.

IN prettily illustrated article in the last number of the *Universal Review* Mr. Harry Quilter notices the great increase in the price given for pictures as one of the causes antagonistic to "The Art of England." He gives the following as an instance of the rise in the rate of remuneration :—

Some years ago I saw a water-colour sold at Christie's which belonged to my father: it was called "Staffordshire Lanes," was by David Cox, and fetched —I forget the exact figures—but about £1,200 or £1,300. And concerning this picture there was a little history which happened to have come into our hands. It seems that when it was first purchased from Cox he had asked and obtained for the drawing (it was a very large water-colour) the enormous sum of £80; and he had been so greatly distressed on thinking the matter over lest the purchaser should not have received good value for his money that he wrote to him, and, after thanking him greatly for his generosity, added at the end of his letter that he took the liberty of sending him another small sketch to make up the value of the money he had received. We happen to have this letter, and I must confess that it seems to me to be one of those simple, honourable, kindly acts of which it would not be a bad thing if we still kept up the tradition. It points too a tremendous moral, for the frame of mind in which Cox wrote and sent that letter and sketch has in the artistic world perished as utterly to-day as if it had never existed. The modern point of

SPORTING NOTES.

SEVERAL excuses are about for Donovan's defeat in the Two Thousand. By some Fred Barrett is blamed, as they say that Cannon on Enthusiast caught him napping; whilst others argue that Donovan did not act well down the hill. Very probably the real reason is that after he had won the Prince of Wales Stakes at Leicester so easily, he was not sent along in his work as he ought to have been done. George Dawson evidently had an eye to the Derby and to his later engagements; and, judging from his Oadby performance, he thought that he had so much in hand of Pioneer and Enthusiast that it was thought possible for Donovan to win the Guineas in a half-trained state. That is the general opinion of the best judges is proved by the position that the Duke of Portland's colt has again taken up in the Derby quotations.

"Bras de Fer" writes:—"There is really very little to be said about the untoward result of the Two Thousand, and that little may be said in four words—Donovan was not himself. Whether George Dawson had held his opponents too cheaply, and allowed the horse to have an easy time of it, I cannot say, because I do not know. I never instruct my tailor how to cut a coat, nor my shoemaker how he is to make my shoes. The unfortunate trainer, however, comes in for a good deal of gratuitous advice and instruction, and George Dawson has had to run the gauntlet of criticism since Enthusiast won the Guineas. Whatever was the cause of Donovan's defeat, I feel sure of one thing—that he was not the same horse we saw make hacks of his field at Leicester three weeks previously. That there is a general agreement on that point his position in the Derby market amply proves.

The Jubilee Stakes has become one, if not the most, popular handicap of the season. There is little doubt that the victories of Bendigo and Minting have a great deal to do with this. If Lord Abington had decided to start Friar's Balsam it would certainly have made the race very much more interesting, but his managers are wise to reserve him for the Royal Stakes, which is a very much richer prize. The Rejected's owner is very confident, and True Blue II. has been supported for good money. That Martley must nearly win is the opinion of most good judges, and the Kingsclere party are pleased with Orbit's chance. No money has yet been made in favour of Wellington, and Goldseeker is scarcely so firm.

Bhlegethon, who won the Poule d'Esaai des Pontains at Paris, has been promoted to first favouritism for the Prix de Jockey Club, which is the French Derby. It is said that M. Edmond Blanc, encouraged by the upset of Donovan in the Two Thousand, will run Clover at Epsom, instead of sending him across the Channel to contest the French Blue Riband at Chantilly.

The sporting writer in *Truth* hears that Baron Hirsch is dying to become the owner of a stud of really good horses. Never was a stag more dexterously stalked than Baron Hirsch has been, and he is a veritable "Royal," on the landing of which his sporting friends may be congratulated. Baron Hisch is really rich "beyond the dreams of avarice," and he may just as well squander one of his superfluous millions on racing as muddle it away in philanthropic fantasticalities and futilities of the most chaotic kind, which only benefit a horde of greedy officials.

Sir Coutts Lindsay is organising an exhibition of sporting pictures, to be held at the Grosvenor Gallery next winter. It should be a great success. It is to be hoped that Sir Coutts will not give us an overdose of hunting subjects. There must be throughout the country numbers of the original paintings of finishes of great races, of which the engravings are so plentiful, and they would be worth going to see.

The Paris correspondent of the *Sportsman* writes:—"Some sensation has been caused in racing circles by the announcement which appeared in the last issue of the cross-country *Calendar* to the effect that in 1890 the Grand Steeplechase de Paris (the French Grand National), and the Grande Course de Haies d'Auteuil, the two important handicaps for which ... have just been made, will henceforth be ... r-age races, with penalties for winners, open ... horses and mares from four to eight years ... e names are entered in the "Stud-Book." ... no longer be any hope for geldings, and the ... er will find his occupation gone.

... ins to be seen how the new system will work, ... ght for age race which will this year prove ... able than the French Derby ought surely to ... The Steeplechase Committee has, moreover, ... hat in the future no licences shall be given ... ys except on the special understanding that ... not to become owners or part-owners of any ... se, and the permission to ride will be with... ... om anyone who transgresses the new rule. ... f riding and owning are over, and jockeys ... ared to prove that they do not possess a ... l of any of the cross-country performers.

... ost extraordinary greyhounds of the ... Mr. H. G. Miller's Misterton, who ... oo Cup in 1 79. He was consi... best bred greyhounds of his day, ... accountable means on the night of ... extravagant odds of 1,000 to 6 ... for himself and a friend 5,000 to ... to 10, and how he defeated Mr. ... e in the final is now a matter of ... Misterton has earned for his ... 0 and £5,000.

... ner in which Semolina defeated ... hers for the Two-year-old Stakes ... the best of her year so far, but ... d a good deal in hand of Lacan... Small as the filly is, she will ... l ("Argus") am credibly ... prior to Lincoln, 10lb. better ... the same tackle, prior to win...

... w yacht the Valkyrie, which ... have won the America Cup this ... d at Southampton last Wednes... le Yarana, and other well-known ... posite built, all her frames being ... d with a place for a centre board, ... that one will be used: - Length, ... in.; depth, 11ft. 6in. The length ... ine is just under 70ft., so as to come ... or 70ft. class of American yachts.

... lexandra Park Trotting Club, which ... st March, for the improvement of the ... their opening Race Meeting on Monday ... ay, the 6th, and 7th inst., when several ... ill be introduced for the first time in Eng... The programme is a very strong one—seventy-... e entries having been received, including all the ... est known performers now in England. James Harrold, a trotter, who is reported to be a nephew of the famous Maud S., will also make his first appearance on the track. A select staff of racing officials have been secured to work the meeting. I hope the officials will be able to keep the black-legs and ruffians who hitherto have patronised trotting, in order.

"An Old Cricketer" writes to the *Sportsman* as follows:—The consent given to the new rule of five balls in an over by twenty-one out of twenty-four important Clubs and confirmed at Lord's on May 1, is surely only with the object of saving time. If that is so, why not save much more time by stopping the stupid practice of a bowler delivering four and not seldom six balls each time before he commences to bowl? If the bowler is allowed to do this, why should not the batsman (perhaps very nervous) have the benefit of four or six balls to get his eye in before commencing his innings?"

Cricket prospects are good both at Oxford and Cambridge Universities. The Dark Blues have nine men out of their last year's eleven, but it is by no means certain that all intend to play. The vacancies will most probably be filled up by Freshmen, though amongst the Seniors, Mr. G. L. Wilson, a young Australian from Brighton College, is certain of a good trial. Last year, when tried for the eleven, he was very unfortunate, and it is thought that the heavy ground was all against him. A good deal is expected of some of the Freshmen, and amongst the best—are Mr. Jardine, who had a phenomenal batting average at Fettes School last year; Mr. C. H. R. Gresson, a very trustworthy bat from Lancing, and whose elder brother has played for Oxford for a couple of years; a third is Mr. Cuming, a fast left-handed bowler, from the Clergy Orphan School at Canterbury.

It is reported that the Surrey County Cricket Committee will object to Spofforth, the Australian bowler, who is now residing in Derbyshire, playing against them. However, "the Demon" has received plenty of invitations to perform. Amongst other important matches, he will play for Gentlemen of England v. Oxford and Cambridge, and in West's benefit match, North v. South. Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Leceistershire have consented to allow Spofforth to play for the county of his adoption against them.

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USE PICKERING'S BLANCO
FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

SOLD AT: *Calcutta*—ARBUTY & Co.; LEDGER, SMITH & Co.; H. CLARK; J. F. MADAN. *Bombay*—BALLANTINE AND Co.; W. WATSON & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Allahabad*—H. CLARK; PAXTON & Co. *Mussoorie*—FITCH & Co.; H. CLARK. *Meerut*—SPENSER & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'CONNOR. *Ranikhet*—T. H. PARVOIN. *Naini Tal*—J. O'CONNOR. *Muzaffarpore*—J. D. JACKSON.

Wholesale Manufacturers, JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

Can be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESOY & Co. Export Merchants, Mansell St., London, E.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.
TRADE MARK. J. HERRING & SONS. WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD.
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
I. HERRING & SONS, CAST STEEL.
Navigation Works: BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
SHEFFIELD.

PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.

FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.
THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
(LIMITED), GLASGOW.
107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.
NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.
Apply to NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW
FROM ENGLAND
Of Special Interest to European Residents
Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.
Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science.
Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.
An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.
The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a *Beautiful Rose-coloured* effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.
SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).
SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.
SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.
SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.
SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.
SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.
SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.
SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.
SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.
SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.
SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.
SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.
SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.
SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.
SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.
SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.
SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.
Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.
Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,
Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.
A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.
SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.
SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LD.; PHILLIPS & Co., LD; KEMP & Co., LD and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay; BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists, or by the Wholesale Agents H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay, and 5, Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
THE SALT REGAL COMPANY, LD.,
WORKS, FLEET STREET, LIVERPOOL.
AND AT 25, LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

☞ SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

NOTICES.
LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.
The favorite WHISKY in Scotland.
NO BLEND. 6 years in bulk.
Free from fusel oil.
The only Whisky supplied to the public direct from the Distillery.

The only WHISKY consumed at the Glasgow Exhibition.
The most important distillery in Scotland.
Not a Whisky for the million, but for those who can pay for a first quality Whisky.
Rs. 25 per dozen.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds. It is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the bloodand bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.
"West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
BOOTS. POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots. Superior in style and excellent in quality 26s. Finest quality we can produce 35s.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.
Excellent quality, much approved ... 18s. 6d.
Very superior ... 21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality ... 26s. 6d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes ... 10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ... 5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty ... 4s. 6d.
FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS,
(*Registered*)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.
Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.
A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide to the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.
Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

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NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c,
Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine,
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia** Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S

CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows:—

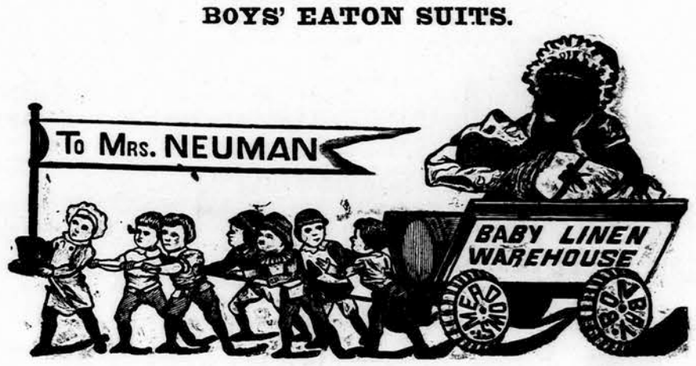
	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
„ HUNTING „ „ „ „	17
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „ „	18
SILVER OPEN FACE „ „	28
„ HUNTING „ „	29
„ CUT HUNTING „ „	30
(Guarantee One Year.)	
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY	20
„ HUNTING „ „ „	21
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	22
FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	35
„ „ HUNTING „ „	38
„ „ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	40
(Guarantee Three Years.)	

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Mrs. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S SUITS AND DRESSES.
BOYS' EATON SUITS.



Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.
Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

NOTICE.

It is of the utmost importance that all Works in Bombay should use the same system of Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE

and over 50 per cent. of the Mills in the district have already adopted MORRIS'S PATENT System of Instantaneous self-locking Hose Couplings, with Fire Hydrants, &c., to suit.

No Fire Brigade or Works complete without Morris's system. All the Lancashire Cotton Mills and principal firms throughout England use it.

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue of Fire Appliances, Fire Engines, Hose Piping, &c., to Sole Agents for India.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.
Inventors & Sole Patentees: JOHN MORRIS & SONS, Engineers, Manchester.

"MOLLISCORIUM"
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION,
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
may be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER BOMBAY.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

To the Editor of the *Wellington (Salop) Journal.*

DEAR SIR,—In your paper of the 20th of October I saw the account of what I considered a most extraordinary statement, wherein "Mrs. Mary Ann Foster, of 48 Greenfield Terrace, Gateshead, had been cured of rheumatism in the limbs in fifteen minutes by using St. Jacobs Oil." Now this statement of itself seemed incredible, but when the article stated further, that "for a long time her legs had been so stiff that she could not sit up in bed," that "the ligaments of her joints seemed to have grown together," and "that her case was considered hopeless," it seemed a miracle which I determined to investigate. I accordingly called on Mrs. Foster for the purpose of learning the truth. Judge of my surprise when that lady told me that every word was true. She said that for months previous to using the Oil she had been confined to her bed, suffering the most excruciating agony night and day, but that in fifteen minutes after the application she experienced relief from pain, that in less than a week she was up and about the house—a well woman. Mrs. Foster says this was more than twelve months ago, and she has not had any return of the disease. She is as well and strong as she ever was in her life, and (naturally) recommends St. Jacobs Oil to everybody—in fact, is a living advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil. I hand you these facts solely for the benefit of the public, believing that a remedial agent, possessing such wonderful power to conquer pain and relieve suffering, should be made known everywhere. I am glad to see that your journal, as well as the Press generally, is taking up the matter, which is quite right. From the foregoing it is quite clear that the Press throughout the country are moving in the right direction, by voluntarily publishing the testimony of thousands of people who have been cured by this most important discovery in medical science.—I remain, Yours respectfully,
THOMAS HUTCHKISS.
46 Napier Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

AN OPEN LETTER.
To the Editor of *Figaro* (London).

DEAR SIR,—As a rule no one can treat advertisements for patent medicines with more indifference than I do, but I must say that the advertisement in the *Figaro* about three weeks ago so "fetched" me, that I at once sent for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Of course, I did not expect any "magical" effects, such as were described in the *Figaro*, but still I thought I would try the saintly Oil. For many years I have had stiff knees in the winter, and last year they continued stiff and weak all through the summer. This winter they have been worse than ever. I rubbed my knees with the Oil for a few minutes, but felt nothing, not even the warm feeling of hartshorn and oil, but shortly after I felt a tingling in each knee going deeper and deeper down for more than an hour, after which, to my amazement, one knee was *quite cured*, the other nearly so. A second application, the next morning, did for the ailment altogether. Now how do you account for this? Is it not almost magical? I am relating the wonder to all my friends, and advising them never to be without the patriarchal fluid.
I remain, yours sincerely, ARTHUR J. MELHUISH, 12 Old Bond Street, London, W.

[The above letter appeared in the *Figaro* on February 11th, 1888, wholly unsolicited by anyone. We believe there never was a remedy which has called forth such universal and spontaneous endorsement as St. Jacobs Oil. Its effects seem, as Mr. Melhuish says, "almost magical." People who have been crippled for years are permanently cured almost instantly by the use of this wonderful remedy.]

A CRIPPLE FOR YEARS ABLE to WALK IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Mr. John White, Consulting Chemist, of 97 Masbro' Street, Masbro', Yorkshire, writes:—"It gives me pleasure to report to you the following:—Mrs. Mary Healy, 4 Orchard Street, of this town, is an elderly lady, and one of my customers, who has for a long time been a confirmed invalid from rheumatism, and a combination of kindred ailments. To my knowledge she has tried all of the advertised remedies, and has had the best medical advice, yet she remained completely crippled, and suffered the greatest agony. Having known Mrs. Healy a long time, she being a near neighbour of mine, and knowing her to be completely crippled, as above stated, you may judge of my intense astonishment when she walked into my shop one morning, not long ago, apparently completely cured, free from pain, and able to walk as well as anyone. In answer to my astonished enquiry for an explanation, she reminded me that just twenty-four hours before she had sent to my shop for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. The first application eased the pain, and after the third application she was able to walk; she declares that she is perfectly cured, free from pain, and 'that St. Jacobs Oil is worth a thousand pounds per bottle.' The object of her visit to my shop was to request me to communicate at once to the proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil the facts of her case, and to ask them to give same, together with her full name and address, the widest possible publicity, in order that others who are similarly afflicted might be induced to try this wonderful remedy. This statement may seem to many like an advertisement, but to prove that it is not so, I will answer any communications addressed to me for further particulars, and Mrs. Healy will be only too happy to do the same, as we both consider the Oil invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, and all cases where an outward application is indicated."

FACTS.—The above statements are certainly entitled to the most serious consideration of every thinking man and woman. The names given are those of living witnessess. The statements are facts. They can be easily verified. Let the public make the investigation. Everyone will find, not only that these testimonials are genuine, but that ST. JACOBS OIL relieves and cures rheumatism, just as surely as the sun shines in the heavens. It acts like magic. It is simple. It is safe. It is sure. After the most thorough practical tests on invalids in hospitals and elsewhere it received Six Gold Medals at recent International Expositions for its marvellous power to conquer pain. It cures when everything else has failed. It has cured people who have been lame and crippled with pain for over twenty years. It is an external remedy. It goes right to the spot. One thorough trial will convince the most sceptical.

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For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

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Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

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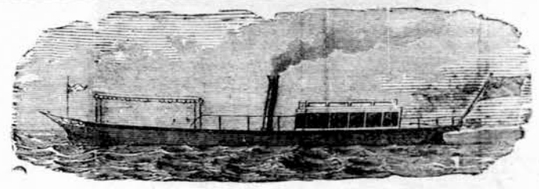

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As a remedy for Coughs in general,
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